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OL. II. NO. 276. LIMA, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1898. PRICE { PER WEEK, 10 CENTS. SINGLE COPIES, 2 CENTS.

HEY WILL RESIST

ostile Bear Island Indians Preparing for Gen. Bacon's Attack on Them.

EY ARE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED.

unners Are Urging Reinforcements From Other Branches of the Tribe and They Are Wavering.

Least 500 Redskins, Who Will Join the Hostiles, Are Within Striking Distance of Leech Lake Dam—The Situation Is Considered Very Critical.

ecial to The News.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 12.—The urnal's correspondent at Cass lake, inn., wires:

Indian runners from the south have assed here going north, and from em information of a more serious ature than anything heard here herefore has been obtained. The hostiles Bear island have heard that Gen. acon intends to attack them within hours and are busily prearing to resist. The Indians are well osted on everything that goes on at Valker and at the agency. They are ntrenched and have sent out insultng messages to the whites. The runers are busily urging reinforcements rom other branches of the tribe and he red men are wavering between eace and war. There have passed own the waterways to Leech lake in he past three days as many Indians s there have soldiers come in over the ailroad.

A village passed up Cass lake Tuesay and 80 others are now camped ight miles northwest from here, womn and children have been going steadly northward. Twenty canoes of ucks, four in each, went up the Misissippi river into Leech lake Monday ight. It is estimated by the woodsmen here that at least 500 reds who will join the hostiles on the lightest encouragement are now within striking distance of Leech lake am. Chief Chippewa Pine Estimator Seelye, who has come in from Brainerd, brings alarming reports. He says: 'Bacon will make another attack in the next day or two. He is determined to get the Indians or their bodies. If he does neither the reds will make a break north for the Big Fork country. He can not follow them, and they will have time to do awful damage to the settlers, straggling villages and railroad property as they flee. I consider the situation extremely critical both here and along the road, especially at points where land and water routes cross. Some of my estimators are starting back to work, but only where the troops can protect them."

A "CAPTAIN'S FIGHT."

Report of the Naval Board Which Has Investigated Disputed Points in the Naval Battle at Santiago.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Although the American fleet in the battle off Santiago on July 3 obeyed the general orders of Rr. Adm. Sampson given in advance to meet just such an emergency, it was essentially a "captain's" fight. This is the substance of the report of the naval board which has been investigating disputed points in the battle.

Rr. Adm. Sampson was not present, and the two orders signaled by Schley, "Close in" and "Engage the enemy," did no good and were unnecessary, for the ships already had closed in and were engaging the enemy when the orders were run up.

The full text of the report must come from Washington, but many interesting points were obtained from the navy yard Tuesday after the board, which had been in session on the Brooklyn finally adjourned.

The board finds in a more general way that each ship in the fleet knew exactly what to do should Cervera come out and did it when he actually came out. Each captain fought his ship on plans prepared and orders given by Sampson. Even had Schley directed the general movement of the fleet in the battle, which it was unnecessary for him to do, they would have been executed because of the preparation made by Sampson and within his general orders.

The President in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—President McKinley and the other members of the presidential party from Washington were greeted on their arrival in Omaha by the largest crowd that has ever lined the streets of the city.

The First Ohio Must Quit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Whether it pleases the members of that organization or not, the 1st Ohio infantry will be mustered out of service. That is stated positively by officials of the war department.

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A MILLION SPECTATORS.

It is Claimed That Many Beheld the Parade of the 25,000 Superbly Uniformed Knights Templar at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—What Jerusalem was to the crusaders almost a thousand years ago that was this city Tuesday to the Knights Templar. All night and early Tuesday morning every railroad leading into the city, every street car line entering from the surrounding suburbs came in with loaded cars holding thousands and thousands of people.

The hour of the parade was set for 10 o'clock a. m., and from early dawn everybody and everything was astir at the various headquarters of the different commanderies preparing for the march. In the yards of the railroad depots, and the hotels, all was life and bustle, and soon the first troops of plumed knights, dressed in the full regalia of their various positions in the order, appeared on the street. Here the band was waiting upon them and now the march to the "rendezvous" began. At 8 o'clock all down-town streets were filled with different detachments of the paraders, and as each had its own band of music, the music was well calculated to inspire the greatest enthusiasm. In the meantime the points of vantage along the route of the parade were rapidly filling up. Seats had been erected all along the line of march to accommodate 200,000 people, and the anxiety that was displayed by the sightseers to get possession of these coveted points of observation led to indescribable scenes of enjoyable and sometimes amusing controversies between the would-be purchasers and the venders of these seats. Long before the parade began to move, however, all these seats were occupied, and in fact every foot of available space along the line of march was filled with men, women and children, while windows and even roofs were also swarmed with anxious sightseers. It is estimated that the parade proper was made up of upward of 25,000 uniformed knights, moving along in carriages, on horseback or on foot, and there were at least a million spectators lined along the route of the parade, which was seven miles long.

Rumored Hitch in Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Paris says the United States and Spanish peace commissioners are at entire variance regarding the question of the disposition of the Philippine islands, and that they have referred the matter to their respective governments.

The New Emperor of China.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The empress dowager of China and the imperial clan—according to a special dispatch from Shanghai—have adopted as the new emperor a son of the late Emperor T'Yung Tohi, who will shortly be proclaimed.

Tourist Hotel Burned.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 12.—The Tourist hotel, under construction by the Northern Pacific Land Co., was burned Tuesday night. There had been expended on the structure up to date $600,000, upon which there is no insurance.

BASEBALL.

The Winners in Tuesday's Games Were as Follows: Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore and New York.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Washington...	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2—	5	7 11
Boston.....	2	1	0	9	0	0	1	1	x—14	19	2

Batteries—Baker and Farrell; Lewis and Yeager. Umpires—Connolly and Heydler.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7—R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn.....	1	4	0	7	2	0	x—14	16	2
Philadelphia.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2	5 4

Game called on account of darkness.

Batteries—Gaston and Grim; Fifield and McFarland. Umpires—Hunt and Andrews.

First Game.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—R.	H.	E.
Baltimore.....	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	3	6 0
New York.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	11 0

Batteries—Maul and Robinson; Meekin and Warner. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

Second game.

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6—R.	H.	E.
Baltimore.....	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	4 2
New York.....	0	0	1	0	5	0—	6	10 3

Game called on account of darkness.

Batteries—Kitson and Robinson; Doheny and Warner. Umpires—Brown and Gaffney.

How They Stand.

Clubs	Won	Lost.	P. C.
Boston.....	101	45	.692
Baltimore.....	94	51	.648
Cincinnati.....	91	59	.607
Chicago.....	84	65	.564
Cleveland.....	79	65	.549
Philadelphia.....	75	70	.517
New York.....	74	72	.507
Pittsburgh.....	71	74	.489
Louisville.....	67	79	.459
Brooklyn.....	53	88	.376
Washington.....	50	99	.336
St. Louis.....	39	109	.264

JESSE JAMES, JR.

He, Together With Two Other Men, Under Arrest—He Has Been Watched Since the Last Train Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 12.—Jesse James, jr., son of the notorious bandit, Jesse James, Missouri's pioneer train robber, was taken from his cigar stand in the county court house by the police Tuesday evening and is being secreted by the police authorities. Two other men, whose names are not known and whom the police absolutely refuse to talk about, were arrested soon after the police took young James into custody.

Jesse James, jr., has been under surveilance of the police since the last of the many train robberies in the outskirts of Kansas City. This was the robbery of a Missouri Pacific express train near Leeds on September 24.

Late Tuesday night it became known that the police also had in custody Bill Ryan, one of the most notorious of the old James gang. Ryan, like the others, was reared in the Cracker Neck district.

TROUBLE AT CAMP WHEELER.

One Soldier Killed, Two Fatally and Two Seriously Wounded—An Attempt to Release a Comrade.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 12.—One soldier was killed, two fatally wounded and two seriously wounded at Camp Wheeler Tuesday. Soon after the arrival of the 10th cavalry one of the members was arrested by the provost guard for disorderly conduct; an attempt was made by comrades to release him. One was shot, whereupon the Negroes in the train, seized their guns and shooting became general. Three of the 10th cavalry were wounded, two of them fatally. The provost guard lost Corporal McLaughlin, Company L, 16th infantry, killed. Privates Miles, Company M, and Larkin, Company L, seriously wounded.

BUCKEYE NEWS.

New and Interesting Happenings Within Our Borders.

A Manila Hero.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 12.—Capt. D. R. Hodgsdon, of the United States revenue cutter Fessenden, made his first trip of the season into this port Tuesday and was warmly received. Capt. Hodgsdon was commander of the dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch at the battle of Manila, and his was the first boat fired on by the Spaniards. He also carried the memorable dispatch from Adm. Dewey to Hong Kong to the United States government which read: "We have destroyed the Spanish fleet."

Aid for Miners.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 12.—At a joint meeting of the committees appointed to help the miners in the Hocking valley, soliciting committees were selected to secure money and merchandise and to get up an appeal to the citizens. A room will be opened in the Arcade, where all donations can be left for the 3,000 sufferers in the mining district. T. F. Evans, of Jobs, O., stated that very few of them had enough to eat, and that the women had little wearing apparel.

"Either a Wedding or a Funeral."

CANTON, O., Oct. 12.—It is reported the state claims to have evidence that Mrs. George purchased a self-acting, 38-calibre revolver in Chicago recently, and said that she expected to use it to kill Saxton. She is alleged to have said to a friend, immediately after the settlement of the damage case of her former husband against Saxton last week: "Now there will be either a wedding or a funeral."

He Preferred Death.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—George Queen alias Burt McAlister, who was convicted in court Tuesday of criminal assault, and also of being an habitual criminal, which later charge means life imprisonment, attempted suicide in the county jail Tuesday night by swallowing chloroform. He was discovered by the deputy sheriff, Ed Phelan, and pumped out in time to save his life.

A "Trusty" Escapes.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—Longing to see his wife and new-born babe prompted Lovel Wood, a trusty in the penitentiary, to escape Monday night, and he is presumably in Toledo now. An hour after he got away papers were received urging his pardon. Wood was serving a year for horse-stealing. He was made a trusty, and drove the prison wagon about the city.

Missionary Countess in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 12.—Countess Adeline Schimmelmann, of Copenhagen, Denmark, arrived here Tuesday on her private yacht Duen, accompanied by her two sons. The countess is doing missionary work among the sailors. She will spend two weeks here. Her trip will include nearly every country on the globe.

Will Send a Special.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—Surgeon General Sternberg replied to Gov. Bushnell's telegram in behalf of the sick of the 4th regiment now at Old Point Comfort. Their friends will be permitted to remove them to their homes as soon as they are able to travel. A special car will likely be sent for them.

Gordon Tried to Escape.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—James Gordon, a Hamilton county prisoner, attempted to escape from the penitentiary by breaking from the ranks in which he was marching, and making a rush for the big gate. He was apprehended and sentenced to solitary confinement for an indefinite period.

Said to Have Been Absorbed by the Trust.

MIDDLETOWN, O., Oct. 12.—From positive authority it has been learned that the Sorg Tobacco Co. and the Wilson McCallay Co., both of this city, have sold out to the American Tobacco Co. The concerns will continue the manufacture of plug tobacco as usual.

Foul Play Suspected.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 12.—William Callahan, an attorney, was found dead Tuesday morning in the office of his brother. He was 48 years old and leaves a widow. He was seen Monday with $500, but when searched nothing was found and foul play is suspected.

Red Men Meet at Chillicothe.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 12.—The great council of the state of Ohio Improved Order of Red Men opened its session here Tuesday. There were 1,500 visiting red men present. Inclement weather spoiled its parade to a large extent.

Stove Mounters Strike.

IRONTON, O., Oct. 12.—The mounters at the Foster Stove Co.'s works are on strike for 20 per cent. increase. They were reduced that amount in wages about two years ago and asked a restoration. Plant temporarily idle.

Will Make Rubber Goods.

AKRON, O., Oct. 12.—The plant of the Akron Woolen and Felt Co. was Tuesday sold to the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. It is expected to begin active operations within 30 days. Employment will be given to 150 men.

Dropped Dead While on a Visit.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 12.—An old man named Boyer dropped dead Monday of heart disease while visiting at the home of his son-in-law, Benjamin Turner, colored, of West Liberty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said Tuesday: "There is no thought of mustering out the 49th Iowa. The regiment is now at Jacksonville and is going immediately to Savannah and thence to Cuba with Gen. Lee.

Yellow Fever on the Increase.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The reports to the Marine hospital service Tuesday show the yellow in the south is steadily increasing. The officials state the increase in the fever list is likely to be continued until cold weather sets in, and this is thought still to be at least three weeks off in the region most affected.

To Be Sent to Walker, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 12.—Gen. Bacon Tuesday wired to Col. Sturgis, the adjutant general in charge of the department of the Dakota to send all the remaining able-bodied soldiers of the 3d left at Fort Snelling. There are only about 25 available men, and these will be sent to Walker Wednesday morning.

THE EVACUATION.

December 1 the Date When Spanish Control Over Cuba Must Come to An End.

SPANISH AUTHORITIES SO NOTIFIED.

All Ports and Customs Receipts Then to Pass Into the Hands of the American Commander.

On October 18 Maj. Gen. Brooke Will Assume Absolute Control of the Island of Porto Rico—The Spanish Troops to Go Home at Spain's Expense.

Special to The News:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Instructions have been sent to the United States military in Cuba fixing December 1 as the date when Spanish control over the island must cease. The commissioners, acting upon these instructions, have notified the Spaniards that all ports and customs receipts and the management of municipal affairs will pass into the hands of the American military commander in the island. This order was not intended to work hardship to the Spanish troops or government, but it was thought best to fix a definite time to end Spanish rule and to begin operations under the United States. It is probable that United States troops will go to Cuba before that time. By December 1 it is expected to have troops so stationed that there will be no need of Spanish troops to preserve order. The proclamations that have been issued by the president establishing custom rates and defining the manner in which Cuban territory shall be governed, will prevail until it becomes apparent that new regulations are needed.

On October 18 Maj. Gen. Brooke will assume absolute control of the island of Porto Rico. It is possible that all the Spanish troops will not have left Porto Rico at that time; if so, they will be quartered in barracks until they can be taken away. In the language of Secretary Alger, the United States will be the host and the Spaniards the guests after October 18. The United States will not ship the remaining troops to Spain at its own expense. That was no part of the protocol. The custom houses, the money received for customs, and the government of the island will pass completely from Spanish control on the date set. The present custom regulations under proclamation of the president will prevail.

MADRID, Oct. 12.—The Spanish government announces its intention to maintain a strong force of troops in Cuba until the treaty of peace with the United States is definitely signed. Immediately after peace is signed the cortes will be convened and measures dealing with the reorganization of all the state departments will be submitted to parliament.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Fifty Carloads of Beer and Six Carloads of Cigarettes Have Been Sent to Manila—They Are to Be Civilized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—A new trade with the Philippines has sprung up. During the past six or seven weeks no less than 50 car loads of beer and six car loads of cigarettes have been sent there. Milwaukee and St. Louis firms are shipping the beer and Richmond, New York and several other eastern cities are forwarding the cigarettes. The articles are for the use of the American soldiers, though it is expected that the shipments may be welcomed by the natives.

SHE ATE SPIDERS.

Cora Smith, Who Murdered Her Blind Father in Des Moines, Committed Suicide in the Anamosa Penitentiary.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 12.—Cora Smith, who murdered her blind father, Mike Smith, in Des Moines in 1894 by putting rough on rats in his coffee, committed suicide at the Anamosa penitentiary by eating spiders. She was serving a life sentence with her mother, Betsy Smith, for the crime. A paper bag of spiders was found in the cell after her death, and a post-mortem examination revealed the insects in her stomach.

Transport Obdam Arrives at Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The United States transport Obdam, which sailed from Ponce, P. R., September 28, via Santiago, October 5, arrived at quarantine Tuesday afternoon. The transport brought 250 sick and convalescent soldiers and 350 passengers.

It is officially announced that the Drummond Tobacco Co., of Chicago, will become an integral part of the American Tobacco Co.

Gen. Elisha Mix is dead at his home in Allegan, Mich., where he has lived 50 years. He was a brevet brigadier general in the civil war. He was 80 years of age.

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E IS KING OF THE KLONDIKE

XANDER M'DONALD ENJOYS THIS DISTINCTION.

Bill Condera, who had been in Alaska eight years had $7,000 in gold dust in the spring of '98. "Never had so much before," he reasoned, "an' ain't likely to have so much again unless I go out an' show it." Bill knew everybody in Circle City, and everybody—which includes the Indians and the Malamute dogs—came down to the steamer to see him off. Before Bill reached Seattle the rich diggings of the Klondike were discovered and Bill's old friends who had staked claims in the first rush were worth fortunes. A year later, when Bill returned, he sat down on a log in front of Dawson with his friends, and each one bit off a chew from Bill's plug. Thus says Frederick Palmer in the New York Press.

"Well, Bill," said one of them. "Alec MacDonald has got pretty near the whole gold mining match. He's king of the Klondike now."

"What! Big Alec that was down in Circle?"

"Yep. He was workin' a windlass for Frank Conrad. You remember him? So Bill he had to go down on his knees to get in a cabin door? Made him tired to fold up his arms and his legs used to get tied in a knot? Didn't drink and didn't seem to care a damn, anyway? Well, that lucky cuss is worth three millions and he is worth a cent. Fellers that come down the creek with white collars on and Jap cooks they call him Mister MacDonald."

"Staked it, I suppose? Fell into it and couldn't get out of it?"

"Nop. Never staked nothin'!"

"Well, how in h—l did he get it, then?"

"Brains!"

"Humph! Thought there was somethin' unnatural about it," put in Bill.

"That explains it all. We never knew he had 'em, and he didn't know he had 'em till one day he threw up his job and said: 'I ain't going to work any more. I'm going to get rich.' That was just after the Bonanza strike, when we didn't know what was in Eldorado. Most of us thought there wasn't a color in it. Alec scraped three or four hundred dollars together, and he bought No. 30 Eldorado, and everybody thought that he had only knocked another nail in his reputation for being a lightweight. God Almighty! But he took $250,000 out of No. 30 the first season. She's good for a million if she's worth a cent. Besides that, you'll find that wherever there's a good claim in the country Alec's either got his hand on it or is next door to it. Plunge! Why, that long, lanky Scot that was turning a windlass for $3 a day two years ago plunges in a way that'd turn you gray-headed in a night."

Indisputably, "Big Alec" is the leading man of the Klondike. It is a community of claim owners and of the King. In wealth nor in power no one there approaches him. After him there are a score of men, one of whom is as rich as another. He is six feet two inches in height, and not particular as to the clothes he wears. In the front room of the little cabin, where he rolls up in a blanket at night when he stops at Dawson, are two boards propped against the wall.

Only of late have the two boards risen to the dignity of three unassuming account books, in charge of a man who is the king's secretary. But, having these luxuries, the king continues to carry his accounts in his head. How would he know that the account books were right if he didn't? As a boy he learned to read and write, which was considered enough to know. If he had received an education, perhaps he would have more respect for written language. When a man goes to him, with a long written contract, the king says:

"Now, I tell you what I'm going to do. I'll remember just what I told you and I'll do it. If you don't like that I'll do business with somebody else."

If he goes to any man in the Klondike and says: "I'll give you $20,000 for your claim a month from to-day," the man knows that he will see the $20,000 on that day. He was one of the first to have confidence in the country. When his confidence was proved wise the miner of the Klondike, in turn, had confidence in him.

The king drifted westward from Nova Scotia long before he was of age. In the '80s he accumulated as much as $15,000 in mining operations in Colorado. This he lost and then he started for Alaska.

Every cent that he got out of No. 30 Eldorado the first winter he invested in other claims, and with it all the other capital that he could get on the strength of the gold still in the ground at No. 30, and of the gold supposed to be under the untouched sod of his new purchases, paying as high, in some instances, as 10 per cent a month interest. For capital was scarce and knew its value.

The first time that I ever saw the king he was in the cashier's office of the Alaska Commercial company and he needed a shave as much as the men who were crowding around him. The men had packed down from his claim $200,000 in dust, which was piled on the counter in leather bags. This amount was all going for the grocery bills of his employes and the payment of sums that he had borrowed during the winter. "I'll pay when clean-up comes," was the promise that he invariably made; and he kept the promise. Even the men who worked for him waited for their wages until clean-up time. When he had bought a claim on his word he got men to work it on his word. He bought lumber for his sluice boxes on his word.

It was a case of make or break, and the Alec MacDonald who was a poor man in the summer of '97 in the summer of '98 was worth $3,000,000. His claims seem to have been selected in the right places. He had no interest on Lower Bonanza, which was the disappointment of the season. The claims he owned on Upper Bonanza and Eldorado happened to be the best there. Whereas his confidence in the new creeks, Sulphur and Dominion, seems to have been perfectly well founded. For his claims on Dominion and Sulphur he could have received three times their cost last June, but he wouldn't sell.

"I am no speculator," he said. "When I buy a claim I work it, and when I go broke it will be because I've made mistakes in buying." Big Alec talks this way to his intimate friends, but not to a stranger. The giant seems as awkward to the stranger as a country boy in town.

His best friend is Capt. Hansen, the most popular man in the Klondike, and the captain worked all of his wiles for fifteen minutes to get Big Alec to pose for the photograph for this article, which was taken in the captain's office. There is about the giant, however, a certain natural power and awkward politeness which an outsider is more likely to observe than his old comrades at Forty Mile. "Just to look at Big Alec," say the elect of the Klondike, "he don't know nothin'. But get him out on a dump and you find out how ignorant you are yourself. The only thing he can talk about is placer mines, and when he talks about placer mines, damned if he ain't eloquent."

The success of his clean up this year has made him literally a fetish. The first recommendation of a claim put forward by its owner is that the king has looked it over with a view to buying it. Probably the king has

The king does not drink or smoke. He never plays faro or hangs about the saloons and his legs are long. A part of his superiority is his physical fitness, for no man in the Klondike can travel so many miles between the different creeks and between the creeks and Dawson in a day as Alec MacDonald. That he has looked at a claim is nothing in its favor, but the owner of the claim uses it as an argument to show that MacDonald wants to buy it.

Whenever a discovery is made the king's long legs soon make footsteps toward that spot and he examines it in his own way. He has long since ceased to buy claims in his own name. If he speaks of buying a certain claim the owner thinks that he has underestimated the value of his property—else why should the king want it—and proceeds to increase the price. The king's puppets, varying from rough miners to the amusing Yukon dandies, who loiter in the saloons, do his buying. As he has examined all claims, it is never known which one he favors until he has consummated a purchase, and he rarely employs the same puppet twice. The puppet is well paid for his work, and if he is clever he may make a fortune. For the king owns few claims outright, and, indeed, this seems against his policy. The king has an army of partners. A partner, who will always be on the claim in serving his own interest by getting the most gold possible at the least expense out of the ground must also serve the king; and the king's long legs carry him about from property to property often enough and at such times as to protect the interest of partner against partner.

"I've been working a lay up on No. 21," said a young man who had waited his turn at the King's cabin door, "and I know pretty well what's in it. The owner doesn't. He's no nicer and he wants to get out of the country. I could get the claim, myself, for $50,000, this year's dumps included, and there's $300,000 in it if there's a cent, and I thought I'd put you on to it and maybe, if you bought it, you'd give me something for the information."

"I've had my eye on No. 21 all along," said the King, "but I've been looking for the proper man to work it. You've handled your lay better than any one else on No. 21."

"Didn't know you had ever seen it!"

"Oh, I've noticed it when I passed by," said the King, "and I took a little closer look one day when you were up on the hill rustling firewood. I'll put up the money, you work the claim, and your share of the cost will come out of the first clean-up next spring."

This was a great thing for the young man, and also a great thing for the King, for good placer miners and capital are still pretty rare in Dawson—and this is the combination and the only combination that can make money in the Klondike at the present moment.

Most of the newly rich in the Klondike are inclined to buy the best clothes in the market, and they wear large nuggets on their watch chains and for scarf pins. The king dresses no better than any other workman, and this helps him to glean from the workmen the information that he needs. They were the first men to accept his word without a contract when he said he would pay so much money for such a thing at a given time. For the curbstone brokers and speculators in patent leather shoes, who always sneeze whenever the king takes snuff, the king has the profoundest contempt.

The king is not fond of books or magazines or of the theater—not yet. He says he has never thought about getting married. He is as busy as a quartermaster in the army. Wherever he goes there are always men waiting to see him.

The king has not been out of the country in five years—since his arrival, in fact. As he is only thirty-five years old, he has time enough yet in which to cultivate civilization after the manner of John Mackay, if he becomes as rich as Mackay—and his friends say that he will.

MANGOES IN CUBA.

Why Our Soldiers in the Island Were Forbidden Eat Them.

Boston Transcript: In the long list of suggestions from the medical department, all of which were disregarded, the ripe mango was recommended as a desirable article of diet. But somebody at headquarters issued an edict against it, and the soldiers were called up by the company commanders and told that if they ate the fruit they would be punished. This is the way the company commanders addressed their men:

"Now, I see that some of you have been eating those mangoes in spite of our advice to the contrary. Do you know what the Cubans call this fruit? They call it Gen. Mango, because they say that the mango has killed more Spanish soldiers than all of their generals put together. If you eat it Gen. Mango will kill you, just as it has killed the Spaniards. I am told on good authority that if you eat a mango every day and then get yellow fever you will swell up frightfully and surely die. Now, I give you this positive order that not one of you shall eat any of this fruit, and I shall punish severely any man that disobeys the order."

After such an order the obedient regulars generally let the mangoes alone, although they were abundant, tempting and delicious. The volunteers ate them more freely, without any bad result, so far as heard from. When the Cuban officers and aides were asked their opinion as to the wholesomeness of the fruit they generally said: "It is perfectly wholesome if eaten ripe; all these bad things apply to the unripe mango, which is sometimes eaten by the Spaniards." Most of the army doctors seemed to think that the only way to prevent the eating of the unripe mango was to prohibit the fruit altogether. There were many cases in which even the most obedient regulars were impelled by thirst and by the hunger for a bit of fruit to disobey the order; and, as the clear yellow mango is always ripe, while the unripe fruit is green or greenish, it did not take a very high order of intelligence to discriminate between the fruit which was fit to eat and that which was unfit.

It was certainly hard to believe any ill of a mango when one looks at it. The tree itself is a most beautiful and attractive thing. Imagine a tree as large as a big Massachusetts oak, covered with rich and glossy foliage finer than that of the orange tree, and covered also with golden fruit nesting brilliantly among the green leaves. On such a tree there must often be a hundred barrels of mangoes, fully matured, every one of which is as large as a good-sized pear. In shape the mango is not unlike a short and thick cucumber, and it has a thin, tough skin, which when matured, reveals a mass of the most delicious juicy pulp. The only trouble about eating the mango is that one needs an ablution afterward. Some say that the ideal way is to get into a bathtub, take the mango, eat it, and then go on with the bath. But one is perfectly willing to take the trouble to seek the ablution for the sake of the fruit. And imagine the trees which bear the fruit growing wild everywhere, and also springing up in every garden and dooryard; the largest and finest ones were away up on a wild mountain side, where apparently no one had ever gathered the abounding fruit. Nor are they a native fruit in Cuba they have been introduced from India and simply gone wild in the rich soil of the island.

"You Should Smoke."

Bismarck's Table Talk: "When you enter on a discussion which may lead to vehement remarks," said Bismarck, "you should smoke. * * * With regard to the mental condition, it does not deprive us of our intellectual incapacity, but it produces a state of kindly repose. * * * The eye is occupied, the hand is engaged, the organ of smell is gratified—one is happy. In this state one is disposed to make concessions, and our business—that of diplomats—continually consists in the making of mutual concessions."

SCHURZ TO PAY A TRIBUTE TO THE SPIRIT OF THE IRON CHANCELLOR.

Germans of America Will Participate in the Monster Bismarck Memorial Service

New York.—On October 18, the very eve of the great anniversary which marks the hour when freedom was assured to these United States, the Germans of the country will pay a deep and heartfelt tribute to the memory of the man who stood for everything in government which they fled from in sheer disgust.

The Bismarck memorial parade and the monster services will be national in character, societies from all parts of the country participating, many in bodies and those from a distance by one or two representatives of note.

The Metropolitan Opera House has been selected for the great occasion, and the event will be made memorable by the address of Carl Schurz, a German patriot, a hero of the days of 1848, long kept in exile from his native land by the word of the man whom he will eulogize on October 18.

It will be a reconciliation in the spirit, a tribute not to the principles the German chancellor held dear, but rather to the virility of the man, to the indomitable pluck and the steam-engine energy which carried all things before him—even German liberty.

So on the platform of the Metropolitan Opera House Carl Schurz will perhaps dissect the social conditions of Germany which made a Bismarck possible. Bismarck represented force, aggrandizement. Carl Schurz represents the exact opposite, and never was his position more clearly defined than in a recent letter to Bjornsterne Bjornsen, wherein he says: "I believe that this Republic, in that sense, can endure so long as it remains true to the principles upon which it was founded, but that it will morally decay if it abandons them. I believe that this democracy, the government of, by and for the people, is not fitted for a colonial policy, which means conquest by force, or, as President McKinley called it, "criminal aggression," and arbitrary rule over subject populations. I believe that, if it attempts such a policy on a large scale, its inevitable degeneracy will hurt the progress of civilization more than it can possibly further that progress by planting its flag upon foreign soil on which its fundamental principles of government cannot live."

Then too, as this is to be a memorial meeting, a concourse called together for the purpose of paying only tribute, it will be interesting to note how Carl Schurz, the very embodiment of anti-militarism, discusses the man who was the incarnation of Europe's military spirit. In this same reply Carl Schurz has this to say of militarism: "The full realization of the Czar's peace programme would indeed be a measureless blessing to mankind. So far, the American people have enjoyed the inestimable privilege of being exempt from the curse of an increasingly burdensome militarism. They were proud, and had good reason for being proud, not of possessing great and costly armaments, but of not needing any. The Czar's plea is for disarmament. It virtually declares the bankruptcy of militarism. And at this moment you call upon the American people, the only great nation that has so far enjoyed substantially unarmed peace, to adopt a policy which will oblige it to maintain great armies and navies, and thus to put upon its own back the very burden against which the Czar's solemn warning is directed. What would be the consequence if your wish were fulfilled? An increase of European armaments to offset or outdo the increase of American armaments, and then another increase of American armaments to offset or outdo European armaments, and so on—in short, an indefinite aggravation of the very evil to which the Czar admonishes the world to put an end. This is not the kind of peace policy which, as a faithful citizen of this Republic and as one who wishes to further human civilization, I can advise American people to adopt."

And yet Bismarck had some peculiar ideas of parliamentary government in which such German-Americans as Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel and Oswald Ottendorfer take especial delight. For instance, according to the Busch biography, Bismarck on one occasion made this remark: "Parliamentarism only works where there are merely two rival parties that come to power alternately, and where the members of the legislature are well off and unselfish and do not find it necessary to struggle for their personal advancement. I am no advocate of absolutism. Parliamentarism is good even here as a veto upon the resolutions of unwise government and a bad monarch—for purposes of criticism. In England up to the present there have been two great parties whose principles have latterly not differed very widely, and both desired the welfare of their country and nothing for themselves. They were the representatives of a few hundred families who were well enough off not to want more, and who could therefore study exclusively the welfare of the whole community—a remark which at the bottom also applies to kings who should be under no necessity to think of their own interests."

It is believed that fully fifty thousand will be in line of march, and to many of them it will be rather a tribute to the man who united Germany, than to the "Iron Chancellor."

But the event of the day will be the speech of Carl Schurz, to which two continents are looking forward with the most intense interest.

HIGHEST NEWSPAPER OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Unique among the newspaper offices of the United States, and probably the highest in the world, is that printed on Pike's Peak during the summer. The paper was an experiment last season, but this year it proved a full fledged success and was published twice a day out among the trees that are very scanty up at timber line. The publisher is T. B. Wilson.

For several years Wilson has been publishing newspapers in the mountains. When he started the "Pike's Peak News" it was with some misgivings. He located his office on the very peak. The storms, however, are so frequent that he found it better to move down a little, but is then stationed 12,000 feet above the sea level. When the train on the cog road comes puffing its way up from Manitou the passengers are induced to give their names. Then while they go to the top the paper is printed and in it are the names of all who have been on the peak that day. Of course there is a large sale among them, as they desire the papers for souvenirs of the visit.

Not much news is in this mountain-top paper, for there is little happening on Pike's Peak. With the coming of the early storms of winter the paper is suspended, for the visitors are not there to buy the copies. The press and type are moved to the warm valleys of the town below, and there continue in service as an aid to a local paper until there is a resumption of the summer sight-seeing and travel up the peak. The one annoyance of the printer is the relic hunter. When the newspaper man's back is turned there is a rush of laughing girls for the type cases to gather type for souvenirs of the trip. He has several times been compelled to buy new type to replace that taken in this way. Standing out in the open air, the temptation to take a bit of the metal is very strong. One day he published a notice, saying:

"Iph there are seen a phew mistakes in this paper and we phail to spell all names right, do not blame us, phor it is the best we can do. Some phlighty girls phrom Boston philched all our ephs."—Boston Transcript.

Chenille will be much used on the winter hats. It appears on felts, formed into arabesques on cloths, and for the soft crowns of toques. Chenille dots are placed on ostrich tips and quills, and chenille braiding with fluted satin ribbon is used to form soft crowns, marquese and pouf effects.

Professional and Business Cards

HOTELS.

Brunt's Florentine Hotel, opposite C., H. & D. depot. Hotel and Restaurant. Popular prices. 25 elegantly furnished rooms.

The New Cambridge, opp. P. Ft. W. & C., C. H. & D., L. E. & W. and Lima Northern stations, A. S. Manhard, Prop. Popular prices.

The Harrod, E. Market street, Lima, Ohio Open all hours. Rates, $2. Steam heat and electric lights. J. W. R. Attleberger, Props

INSURANCE.

O. F. Kemmer & Co., General Insurance Agents, room 1 Wise Block, Lima, O.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

J. C. Musser, Livery, Hack and Transfer line, No. 19 southwest corner Public Square. Telephone 46, both lines.

DENTISTS.

Dr. McIndoo fills teeth painlessly by electricity. Both 'phones. Cincinnati Block.

PIANO TEACHERS.

Lynn B. Dana, Teacher of Piano and Theory. Studio, rooms 11 and 12, over City Book Store.

PIANO TUNERS.

C. F. Woolery, tuner and repairer of pianos. Satisfaction guaranteed. 223 North Main.

Five hundred stoves wanted to store by the City Truck and Storage House. Household goods moved. E. Stickney, 439 S. Main street. New 'phone 356.

TAILORS.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your spring suit or trousers.

J. W. McDonald, the Tailor. Telephone for Coatatorium. No. 403 N. Main street.

Call on the Lima Ice & Coal Company for Pure Spring Water Ice. 'Phones 166 or 481.

UPHOLSTERING

Neatly done by John Reuthe, at 113 East North Street, Lima, Ohio.

WATCHMAKER.

Chas. Tucker, Watchmaker. Watches Clocks and Jewelry repaired. No. 111 East High, opp. Hoover Bros.

BANKS.

The Commercial Bank, Samuel A. Baxter & Sons, Lima, Ohio. Bonds, Mortgages, Investments, General Banking.

CHEAP CASH GROCERY.

We have a nice stock of staple and fancy groceries at lowest prices. Country produce a specialty. Give us a call. Tabler & Zimmerman, 301 South Main street. 'Phone 19.

DAIRY STATIONS.

J. H. Berryman, dairy products of all kinds. Free delivery. New 'Phone 155. 109 West Market street.

EAT BOWERS' BREAD.

It is always the best. It needs no false claims to attract attention to it.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT SURGEONS.

Dr. A. F. Knisely, Eye, Ear and Throat Surgeon, rooms 3 and 4, Cincinnati Block, Lima, Ohio. Bell Telephone 483. No charge for examination.

FLORIST.

Mrs. E. E. Rogers, Florist. Designing a specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers daily. 'Phone 168. 104 West Market street, Lima, O.

FURNITURE, ETC., WANTED.

Highest prices paid for second hand furniture, carpets, stoves, watches and jewelry and cast-off Gents' clothing. Bargains in second hand goods and sales at 126 east Market St. Give me a call and be convinced. A. R. Atkinson.

HATTERS.

Geo. R. Christia, manufacturer and refinisher of Men's Hats. Silk Hats remodeled. Silk and Stiff Hats to order. 127 E. High st.

OLD RELIABLE MUSICAL REPAIRER.

All kinds of musical instruments repaired and tuned, and work guaranteed. Filling violin bows a specialty. C. W. Vogle, 109 E North St.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect July 16, 1898 at 4:45 o'clock a. m

No.			
	SOUTH.		
7	arrives daily		2:37 a m
7	leaves "		2:32 a m
11	" "	except Sunday	5:45 a m
1	arrives "	" "	9:40 a m
1	leaves "	" "	9:45 a m
5	arrives "		12:30 p m
5	leaves "		12:35 p m
8	arrives "		4:00 p m
8	leaves "		4:05 p m
13	arrives "		9:50 p m
61	Sunday only, leaves		7:48 a m
	NORTH.		
2	arrives daily, except Sunday		8:20 a m
2	leaves " " "		8:25 a m
14	leaves "		5:55 a m
6	arrives "		11:40 p m
6	leaves "		11:55 p m
4	arrives "	except Sunday	4:30 p m
4	leaves "	" "	4:35 p m
10	arrives "	" "	9:00 p m
12	arrives "		1:25 a m
12	leaves "		1:35 a m
60	Sunday only, arrives		7:40 a m
60	" " leaves		7:48 a m
63	" " arrives		10:30 p m

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking Effect June 26, 1898.

No.		
	EAST FROM LIMA.	
4.	Daily	7:35 a m
6.	Daily	8:30 a m
86.	Daily except Sunday	11:25 a m
20.	Daily except Sunday	3:15 p m
8.	Daily	9:30 p m
2.	Daily	10:50 p m
	WEST FROM LIMA	
15.	Daily	2:00 a m
5.	Daily	8:35 a m
85.	Daily except Sunday	9:50 "
9.	Daily	2:50 "
65.	Daily except Sunday	6:10 p m

D. & L. N. R. R.

(In effect Aug. 18, 1898.)

No.		
	GOING NORTH.	
2	Daily	6:27 a m
6	Vestibuled express daily ex. Sun.	11:30 a m
8	leaves daily, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	6:30 p m
	GOING SOUTH.	
9	leaves daily ex. Sunday, Napoleon and Columbus accommodation	7:00 a m
1	Daily ex. Sunday	1:22 p m
3	Express, daily ex. Sunday	7:28 p m
7	Sunday only	12:20 a m

ERIE R. R.

In effect June. 26, 1898.

No.	WEST.	DEPART
5	Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11:23 a m
3	Pacific express, daily for Chicago and the West	1:12 a m
1	Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
61	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m
19	Wells-Fargo lim'd express, daily except Monday	4:50 p m
	EAST.	
4	Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9:02 p m
2	Express, daily except Sunday	3:34 p m
12	Express, daily for New York	3:41 a m
62	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m

OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect May 23, 1898.

TRAINS SOUTH.	TRAINS NORTH.
No. 1 leaves 5:45 a m	No. 2 arrives 11:05 a m
No. 3 leaves 8:30 p m	No. 4 arrives 9:20 p m

Trains Nos. 1 and 3, leaving Lima at 5:45 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., make direct connections for all points south and southeast. Baggage checked through from any residence in Lima to any point on or reached via the Ohio Southern. For further information as to rates, etc., call up city office, 75 Public Square. Telephone 69.

F. E. French,
Gen. Pass. Agt. O. S. Lima, O.

L. E. & W. R. R.

In effect Sept. 5, 1897.

No.		
	WEST.	
1	arrives	9:40 a m
1	depart	9:50 a m
3	arrives	2:25 a m
3	depart	2:45 a m
5	arrives	6:45 p m
129	Minster accommodat'n, leaves	4:50 p m
	EAST.	
4	leaves	7:30 a m
4	arrives	7:15 p m
1	leaves	1:45 p m
3	arrives	7:15 p m
3	leaves	7:20 p m
128	Minster accommoda'n, arrives	8:10 p m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MOTHER'S KISS.

Folks, they talk 'bout a mother lovin' her children—well,
Ain't got nothin' to say 'bout that—nothin' at all to tell;
But I know, wherever a life has known of pleasure and peace and joy,
There's nothin' like that of a mother an' her kiss on her first-born boy.

'Course, he's the purtiest feller a mortal has even seen,
An' never a kiss as sweet as his when his lips to the mother lean;
An' you can't never git sich pleasure, an' you won't never git sich joy
As that which comes to the mother with the kiss of her first-born boy.

—F. L. Stanton.

HER UNCLE'S RUSE.

"IT'S such a puzzle—such a strange, strange riddle!" said Estelle Rexford, dreamily.

"What is?" asked Uncle Poynsford, elevating his spectacles half an inch or so higher on his forehead.

"Life, uncle. I ought to be so happy, and I am so miserable!"

"Fiddlesticks!" said Mr. Poynsford, uneasily. "You are rich, aren't you?"

"Yes, uncle!"

"And pretty?—that is, you'll pass in a crowd?"

"I suppose so," half smiled Estelle.

"And you've plenty of friends, good health and tolerable spirits?"

"Yes!"

"Then," brusquely demanded Uncle Poynsford, "what's the trouble?"

"Uncle," began Estelle, "you'll laugh at me, I know, but I sometimes think I should be a great deal happier if I were poor!"

"Stuff—and—nonsense!" said Uncle Poynsford, comprehensively. "Is the girl crazy?"

"No, uncle, only tired of seeing people put on hollow smiles and artificial sweetness—of hearts that are proffered only because I am rich—of devices to pass the leaden-winged hours away—of roses and sunshine altogether! Uncle, I have nothing to cry about, and yet I—I must cry!"

And Miss Estelle dissolved into tears—forthwith—a modern Niobe.

Uncle Poynsford got up and walked uneasily about the room.

"You're hysterical," said he, "that's all. I'll call the doctor!"

"I'm not hysterical and I won't see the doctor—I'm only wretched!" retorted Estelle.

"These women—these women!" groaned poor old Poynsford. "I never made a more sensible resolution in my life than when I resolved to live and die an old bachelor—but I might just as well have a daughter of my own as a niece left to my guardianship. Oh, these women! What shall I do with Estelle?"

There was one good element in Miles Poynsford's character—he never did anything like anybody else—and when he set himself to work to consider the question of Estelle's drooping health and morbid fancies, one might be quite certain that there would be no half-way measures about it.

"Uncle, is this true?"

Miss Rexford was sitting in full evening dress, diamonds and pink crape, when Uncle Miles came in, pale and haggard, and told her tidings that it blanched her cheek to hear.

"It was through no fault of mine, Estelle; you will believe that, I am sure. I did my best for you," said Uncle Miles, with his hand over his face. "I thought the bonds would double themselves in a week, and nobody could foresee the decline of Western stocks!"

"And—let me understand it all, uncle—I am a beggar!"

"You are very, very poor, my child, and so am I!"

Estelle fixed her big, brown eyes on her uncle's face—she was a rosy, bright-complexioned girl, with chestnut-black hair and teeth that shone through her rare smiles like glimmering rows of pearl—with an expression which was grave and dreamy, rather than troubled.

"An hour ago," she said, calmly, "I was wishing to be poor—now, I have my wish! But I find that fulfilment does not always bring pleasure. Uncle Miles—what are we going to do?"

"I have been offered a five-hundred-dollar clerkship in the firm of Reed, Romney & Co."

"But that will not support both of us?"

"Hardly, Estelle!" he said, smiling sadly at her lack of knowledge in financial matters.

"Then I must do something for myself!" she pursued, turning the silver bouquet-holder, with its scented freight, round and round in her gloved hands.

"It would most certainly be desirable!"

"How strange it is!" said Estelle, the brown eyes dilating, the lips curving into a serious smile. "I looking for a situation for a governess, or companion, or saleswoman in a store!"

Yes, to the inexperienced child of luxury, it seemed like a pleasant masquerade—a sort of tableau vivant!

The reaction came far sooner than she had anticipated—and Estelle Rexford began to find out that poverty was scar[illegible] picturesque and romantic as she had imagined. Mrs. Jennynge, who had doted on dear Estelle when she was an heiresss, was seized with sudden near-sightedness, and failed to recognize her as she passed her in the street. Mrs. Alden, who had scarce a week ago begged darling Estelle to recommend her to a governess for Sylphine and Miranda Alden, her two hopeful young daughters, turned frigid when Miss Rexford came to the house to request the situation for herself.

"I dare say you mean well," said Mrs. Alden, toying with a golden-stoppered scent bottle. "But I fear your education has been altogether too superficial."

And Mrs. Rayner, who was always putting out dainty embroideries and fine needlework for the numberless little Rayners, shook her head discouragingly when Estelle hinted at her own proficiency with the needle.

"I don't want to hurt your feelings, Estelle," said she; "but I make it a point never to employ people who have seen better days. They're sure to want more pay, and do the work less well. Yes, I know what you would say," as Estelle endeavored to interpose, "but I really can't alter my rule for any special cases!"

"I am afraid it ruins the temper to be poor," thought Estelle, as she walked down the street, with the scalding drops brimming over her eyelids, "but I could almost murder those cold-blooded, smooth-voiced women! Do they mean to let me starve? This is the third day I have roamed about the city, looking vainly for some respectable mode of supporting myself—how can I go back to poor old Uncle Miles and tell him I am still unsuccessful?"

She was drawing the blue barege veil over her flushed face, as a gentleman who had passed her turned back, as if uncertain whether he recognized her!

"Miss Rexford?"

And she knew the frank, pleasant voice of Willis Davenant at once—Willis Davenant, whom she had teased and made fun of so many a time!

"I am surprised that you took the trouble to speak to me, Mr. Davenant!" she said, somewhat bitterly.

"Why should I not?" he asked, in surprise.

"Because I am no longer an heiress!"

"That's the very reason," said Willis, frankly. "I heard Mrs. Alden—a venomous old cat she is, too, in my private opinion—say something about your wanting to teach!"

"I should be very glad to get a situation," said Estelle, sadly.

"There are Fanny's six boys—my sister—Mrs. Jephson, you know—they are desperate young rebels, but I think, if you were willing to undertake 'em, you might make something out of 'em—and Jephson gave his last governess five hundred a year!"

"Five hundred a year!" cried Estelle, with rising spirits. "Why, that is as much as Uncle Miles gets at Reed & Romney's!"

"More shame for Reed & Romney, then!" said Mr. Davenant. "Will you try it at Fanny's, Miss Rexford?"

"Yes, and be thankful for it," said Estelle, eagerly.

"Stop, though," said Willis Davenant, a little awkwardly, "there's—there's one other proposal I had to make!"

"Another situation?"

"No, not exactly! (Hang it)" thought Mr. Davenant in a mental "aside." ("Why can't I say it as it ought to be said?) Miss Rexford, I have always sincerely admired and respected you—and—and—if you would give up the teaching business and marry me, I should be the happiest mortal in the world! There, now, it's out—and I mean every word of it!"

The tears came into Estelle's eyes, and the roses softly crimsoned her cheeks.

"You are very kind, Mr. Davenant," said she, "but I couldn't accept your offer!"

"Why not?"

"I must support my own burden," she answered in a low tone. "I cannot drag you down, too, because I am poor."

"But I have enough for both of us," he pleaded. "I am not rich, I know, but——"

"And never will be," she added, "if you burden yourself with a penniless wife. I have a great many faults, Mr. Davenant, but I am not as selfish as all that! Goodby! I will call at Mrs. Jephson's early to-morrow morning."

And she passed on before Mr. Davenant could find words to plead his cause further.

"I will be at Mrs. Jepson's, too," he vowed. "I will not be put off so! How pretty she looked! And how her eyes sparkled. By all the fates that ever arrayed themselves against Cupid, she shall be my wife or I will know the reason why."

Meanwhile Estelle Rexford was hastening home as rapidly as her wearied feet could trip over the burning pavements, her heart throbbing with a certain exultation.

"Thank heaven!" she murmured to herself, "there is some good left in world! I believe I could love that man, if—if——"

And then she abandoned the troublesome "if," and recalled, over and over again, the words which, if not polished, had been so instinct with sincerity and simple faith.

Uncle Poynsford was sitting over his inevitable evening paper as Estelle came in.

"Well, niece," quoth he, peeping over the top of his spectacles, "what luck?"

"I think I've a chance to be a governess, uncle," and she told him about Mrs. Jephson and the six boys.

"And you think you'll try it, eh?"

"Yes, uncle—but—that isn't the only adventure I have had," went on Estelle, boldly, and she told Uncle Poynsford of Willis Davenant's declaration of love.

"And what did you say?" asked the old man, with a curious quiver in his voice.

"No, of course."

"But why of course?"

"Do you think that in my poverty I would consent to chain down the noble aspirations of a man whom I laughed at in my wealth?"

"But you like him, or I am much mistaken?"

"Yes," acknowledged Estelle, "I do—love him."

The last words were uttered almost inaudibly.

"And if you were rich again, you would accept him?"

"Uncle Miles—of course I would."

"Accept him, then."

"But—Uncle Miles!"

"You are rich—you have never been poor! Niece, I have been simply trying an experiment with you. You were wearied of your money. I have proved to you that it is something to be glad and thankful for. My dear, can you forgive an old man's strategy?"

"Yes, uncle," whispered Estelle, softly, after the first tumult of surprise, joy and agitation was over, "for I do believe that it has taught me the value of one heart!"

"Ah!" said Uncle Miles, dryly, "you will marry Mr. Davenant now?"

"If he asks me—yes?"

Willis Davenant did ask Miss Rexford once again to be his wife, when he met her at Mrs. Jephson's the next morning, and Estelle said "Yes"—and old Uncle Miles Poynsford had the delight of pouncing suddenly out upon them and reproaching Mr. Davenant with marrying an heiress after all.

"She was an heiress to me all the time," said Willis, quietly, "though I never should have dared to tell my love to Miss Rexford in the full light of her wealth and station!"

"There," said Estelle, with her soft, brown eyes all lambent with hidden meaning. "I am more thankful for Uncle Poynsford's strategem than for anything that ever happened to me before in all my life."

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Meteorologists are pretty well agreed that, scientifically considered, there is no such thing as an equinoctial storm.

If the earth were not enveloped with atmosphere the temperature on the surface would be about 330 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

A geologist has figured out that the whole coal supply of this planet, if burnt at once would not give as much heat as the sun does in the tenth of a second.

The exhaust from steam engines is silenced by a new muffler, formed of a series of curved chambers of increasing capacity, separated by asbestos gauze partitions.

The manufacture of camphor in Japan has fallen off considerably and many men have gone out of the business altogether. This is due to the growing scarcity of camphor trees. Japanese production is now confined almost wholly to Formosa.

The parent tree of all the seedless oranges of the United States may be seen in the orangery of the Agricultural Department, Washington. It came from Bahia, Brazil. Buds from the Brazilian tree were grafted upon native plants, and as these became sturdy the department sent specimens to Florida and California.

General Wheeler's Blunt Question.

On our side all the preparations for striking a final triple blow at the doomed city continued. On the other side of the city the fleet lay grimly ready. Our men took their meals, such as they were, in the trenches, while those on relief were ordered to be ready for a general advance within thirty minutes after the flag of truce should go down. In our rear heavy trains of artillery went lumbering up the hillside all the livelong day. During the day General Miles arrived, amid thunnering cheering, and betook himself and staff to another conference with the weakening Spaniards. At this conference, so it was reported later on the very best authority, General Toral admitted that it lay within his authority to agree to a general surrender on behalf of the Spanish forces.

"Well, then, why don't you surrender?" asked old Joe Wheeler. The blunt question was translated to General Toral. He hesitated a minute, then shrugged his shoulders with a pitiful smile and said in a low voice: "I surrender."

What followed is current history.—Collier's Weekly.

A True Flying Machine.

French military authorities have a high opinion of M. Ader's flying machine, recently tried at the camp of Satory. The Avion, as the machine is called, is said to be a true flying machine, with large wings like those of a bat, made of silk on bamboo frames. They are worked by a steam-condensing engine of great power for its weight and size. The weight of the motor is about seven pounds per horse-power. The total weight of the Avion is about 1100 pounds. The rest of the machinery is of hollow steel, rigid and light.

New Power in Warfare.

It is well known that nitrate of amyl possesses the power of causing insensibility very quickly in a human being breathing its fumes. The effect is equivalent, temporarily, to a paralytic stroke. It is very cheap and plentiful, and Edward Weston, the electrician, proposes to use shells filled with the chemical instead of gunpowder. He argues that a few gallons of this nitrate dashed on the deck of a war ship would soon render the crew helpless.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The government artesian well at Lower Brule agency is certainly a freak of its kind, says The Omaha Bee. Originally the pressure threw a solid six inch stream of water to a height of twenty-one feet above the top of the well casing. Subsequently the pipe became temporarily choked up, and at such times the water would not flow at all for periods of two or three days. Then without apparent cause the pipe would suddenly become clear and the water would again spout to the height of twenty-one feet. After continuing for a few days, during which time it almost constantly spouted large quantities of sand, it would once more become choked and cease to flow. This became so frequent and regular that in time the agency employees became accustomed to it and paid no particular attention to the freakiness of the well, which is constantly under their observation. But now the matter has taken another and more peculiar turn. Arrivals from the agency report that, commencing about three weeks ago, the well has been at intervals forcing out apparently endless quantities o blue clay. This in itself is nothing strange, but the manner in which the clay is carried through the pipe is something out of the ordinary. The blue clay entirely fills the six-inch pipe and arises slowly above the top of the casing, exactly as sausages emerge from a sausage machine, until the top is so high in the air that it becomes overbalanced, when five or six feet topples over upon the ground. The continued upward movement of the clay in a few minutes causes more of the column to topple over. This has continued until circular pieces of th blue clay aggregating several hundred feet in length have been deposited on the ground adjacent to the well, necessitating the employment of men to remove the huge deposits before the top of the casing becomes completely buried. The discharges of blue clay are accompanied by very little water, and the clay, probably from the great pressure required to force it up through the well casing, is always as dry and hard as a brick. Another peculiarity is that these eruptions invariably commence a short time prior to the advent of windy or stormy weather and continue until the weather again becomes settled.

In Windsor Castle there is a suite of rooms for the use of the queen's chaplain. A private passage connects the chaplain's study with the queen's apartments, and she frequently repairs there to consult him on important matters. One day, as the queen was returning to her apartments after an interview a parrot called out some words in a cross tone of voice from its cage in the passage. Failing to understand the sounds, says Tid Bits, the queen turned to the chaplain and asked:

"What is the parrot saying?"

With much embarrassment he replied: "If you please, your majesty, I would rather not repeat it."

"But what was it?" she said.

"Something I fear your majesty will not like, therefore I hope your majesty will excuse me from telling it."

The queen's curiosity was now thoroughly aroused, and she said: "Come, I insist."

The chaplain bowed low and made answer: "Since your majesty insists, the parrot said 'Go along, you ugly old woman.'"

Queen Victoria laughed heartily as she said: "Well, I am glad there is at least one voice in the kingdom which is not afraid to tell me what it thinks of me."

The latest and most ingenious way of getting rid of roaches and water bugs we have heard of is related of a citizen of Schenectady, whose kitchen was infested with them.

A servant, hearing that toads were an antidote, caught three ordinary hop toads and put them in the kitchen. Not a roach or water bug, it is stated, can now be found in the house. The toads have become domesticated, never wander about the house, and are so cleanly and inoffensive that there is no objection to their presence.

Another use for toads is to employ them for insect destroyers in the garden. They are determined enemies of all kinds of snails and slugs, which it is well known can in a single night destroy a vast quantity of lettuce, cargots, asparagus, etc. Toads are also kept in vineyards, where they devour during the night millions of insects that escape the pursuit of nocturnal birds, and might commit incalculable havoc on the buds and young shoots of the vine. In Paris toads are an article of merchandise. They are kept in tubs and sold at the rate of two francs a dozen.—Hampshire Gazette.

Lady Blessington, who was accorded the name of "the gorgeous," when Prince Louis Napoleon, the last Emperor of the French, was in exile in London, was remarkably courteous to him, extending her hospitality in the most lavish way. After his accession to the throne of France she was in Paris for a season, and somewhat naturally looked forward to an invitation from the Tuileries. Time passed and none came. But at a sumptuous ball given elsewhere the Emperor passed in the full splendor of his triumph. Catching sight of his benefactress, he smiled and said: "Ah, Lady Blessington! You remain in Paris for a time?" "Yes, sire," said she; "and you?"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Nearly every man, woman, and child in Egypt is a smoker of cigarettes, and a pipe is hardly ever seen in the mouth of a native.

PURE. BEER THAT MADE CINCINNATI FAMOUS COOL.
BREWED BY THE
Christian Moerlein Brewing Co.,
CINCINNATI OHIO.
—TRY OUR—
Barbarossa and National Export,
the Queen of Beers.
For family use.
Recommended and endorsed by physicians everywhere.
THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. CINCINNATI U.S.A.
We are all right on prices for picnics parties, weddings and socials of all kinds. Wagons deliver to all parts of the city.
Telephone 124.
REFRESHING T. C. SULLIVAN, GENERAL AGENT. NUTRITIOUS

For a Summer Cruise ... take the Coast Line to Mackinac
NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS.
SPEED, COMFORT AND SAFETY
The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction; Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Table Service
To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago
No other Line offers a Passenger of 400 miles of equal variety and interest.
Four Trips per Week Between
Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac
PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.
LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, $17; from Toledo, $14; from Detroit, $12.50.
Every Day and Night Between
Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo.
Day and Night Service Between
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Fare, $1.50 Each Direction. Berths, $1.50. Stateroom, $2.50.
Connections are made at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest, and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.
Sunday Trips June, July, August, September and October only.
Send 2c. for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.
Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

WHAT DO YOU WANT.

If you want help—a situation, have something to sell or rent, or if you wish to buy something, remember that a "want" in the NEWS costs much less than in any other paper and will bring you more answers than in all the other papers in the aggregate. If you want a girl, you are sure to find a good one through a "want" in THE NEWS. A lady had a want in the Times a week and got no girl. She placed it in THE NEWS, and before 8 p. m. had several applications and secured a first-class girl.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines!

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

TO SARATOGA, N Y—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U P Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

TO PITTSBURG, PA—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address C. L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. H. & D. EXCURSIONS.

Toledo every Sunday via C, H & D, only $1 for the round trip.

Religious Meeting, Linwood Park, Vermillion, O., August 2-22, 1896—Agents of the C, H & D Ry, north of and including Dayton will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 1st to 22d inclusive, good going date of sale good returning from Vermillion up to and including August 31st, 1896.

Omaha and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C, H & D Ry will sell round trip tickets at $30.50.

Kansas City, Mo., and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C, H & D Ry will sell round trip tickets at $27.50.

Tourist tickets on sale every day to the North, East and West, at very low rates.

What Is The Good

Of good printing? You can probably answer that in a minute when you compare good printing with poor. You know the satisfaction of sending out printed matter that is neat and up-to-date in appearance. You know how it impresses you when you receive it from some one else. Let us show you what we can do by a judicious mixture of brains and type. For the asking we will help you with your printing. Let us get you out some neat up-to-date stationery. We insure you perfect satisfaction, with prices lowest, consistent with good work.

The News Job Rooms,

Phone No. 417.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE LIMA NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(EXCEPT SUNDAY)

E. W. JACKSON, President.
J. K. FINNELL, Managing Editor.

No. 316 NORTH MAIN STREET

THE NEWS: served by carriers in Lima at 10 cents a week. Orders for delivery can be sent by post or through telephone No. 417. Where delivery is irregular, please report immediately to the office.

TELEPHONES NO. 417.

For rates of advertising or other information, address The Lima News, Lima, O.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lima, Ohio, as second-class matter.

UNION LABEL

NOTICE.

Where delivery of paper is irregular please report immediately to this office, or phone '417.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
CHARLES KINNEY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
WM. T. SPEAR.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
JOSIAH B. ALLEN.

For Dairy and Food Commissioner,
JOS. E. BLACKBURN.

For Member Board of Public Works,
WASHINGTON G. JOHNSTON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
UPTON K. GUTHRIE.

Judge of Supreme Court,
HUGH G. NICHOLS.

Clerk of Supreme Court,
DAVID S. FISHER.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,
JOHN BAKER.

Member Board of Public Works,
T. DWIGHT PAUL.

DISTRICT TICKET.

For member of Congress,
4th District,
ROBERT B. GORDON.

For Circuit Judge.
JAMES H. DAY.

For Common Pleas Judges,
WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM.
STEPHEN A. ARMSTRONG.

COUNTY TICKET.

For County Commissioner,
SAMUEL F. WINEGARDNER.

For Infirmary Director,
PETER LIES.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE NEWS management will, commencing next Saturday, issue in addition to its regular list of subscribers two thousand copies. These additional papers will be placed in different homes each Saturday. The object of this move is for the benefit of our advertisers, also for the purpose of booming THE NEWS.

Mr. H. Knisely, THE NEWS circulating manager, for years employed in the same capacity with the Gazette, with a corps of able assistants, is adding daily many new names to the subscription list. Why? Because there is no other newspaper to compare with THE NEWS; everybody admits that. Whether Republican, Free Silverite, National Democrat, Populist or Prohibitionist, when they want the news without prejudice, they read THE NEWS, and once a reader, always a reader.

THE Milwaukee man with twenty wives should have bobbed up sooner. The Buffalo man with fifty wives got in the first bid for the heartfelt sympathy of the country.

WE would like to know what progress has been made by the matchmaker who suggested the marriage of Lieut. Hobson and Helen Gould.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR has decided not to run for congress. He has probably figured out a way to worry along without the salary of a congressman.

THE result of the election in Georgia shows that the Democrats got all the votes they wanted without overdoing the thing.

COUNTERFEIT money is in circulation in the Klondike country. This is another warning against going up there.

THE horrors of the Indian war will hardly be able to get into this campaign.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13, 1898.
I have used Lincoln's Catarrh Balm and find ... remedy I ever used for the purpose.
D. L. WILLIAMS,
430 E. Long St.

For sale at Vortkamp's, ... and Ashton's drug stores.

MORE WAGES.

Contractor Gantz Was Compelled to Pay Through John VanSky, Who Has the Contract for the Completion of the L. E. & W. Reservoir.

The Demand for Teamsters Exceeds the Supply—Fatally Injured—Bowling Contest To-night—Wedding in the Near Future—Catholic and Parochial Schools—Work of an Incendiary—Sub-head Column.

The L. E. & W. reservoir, which is being enlarged, has had at least one good effect, in that it has made a demand for teamsters at higher wages.

John VanSky has the contract for doing the L. E. & W. work and about 45,000 yards of dirt will have to be transferred. The work has to be done before winter and yesterday Mr. VanSky started out on a search for teams to go to work for him. The majority of the teamsters employed on the South Main street grade were willing to quit and work for Mr. VanSky, when, in order to hold them, Contractor Gantz advanced their wages 50 cents a day. At this time the demand for teamsters is great and they will receive better pay for their work than for a long time.

Contractor VanSky is in need of teamsters and must have them. The chances are that if Contractor Gantz desires to keep his men he will have to raise their wages again.

It will be remembered that a week or so ago a complaint was made in the city council against him for paying his men such small wages. Mr. VanSky is one among the best known contractors in the state. He must have the work done by winter and he will no doubt pay the highest wages possible in order to get men to do the work.

FATALLY INJURED.

Readers of THE NEWS remember Edward Mullen, who testified here recently in a charge of bigamy against his wife. The following dispatch from Findlay speaks for itself:

"Edward Mullen, recently released from a month's confinement on bread and water in the county jail for refusing to testify against his wife, who was accused of bigamy, was this afternoon struck by a L. E. & W. train and fatally injured."

BOWLING CONTEST TO-NIGHT.

An interesting bowling contest will occur this evening. A crowd of bowlers from Van Wert, composed of Messrs. Abner Jones, W. A. Bickford, Edward Resch, Frank Holser and others will play the Shawnee bowling team of the city. The game promises to be an exciting one. Ladies are invited to attend.

CATHOLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Several years ago a movement was commenced in Lima whereby a Catholic and Parochial school would be built on the South Side. For some reason the project was abandoned, but it has again been revived and a fund is to be established for that purpose. In December some time a fair will be held to raise money for the St. Rose church and also to form a foundation for the fund to be used in the erection of the necessary church and school buildings in South Lima.

WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

A dispatch from Delphos says: A large frame residence on the Ezra Ford farm, east of here, occupied by Samuel Sherrick and family, was completely consumed at an early hour yesterday morning, with the contents. Loss $1,000. The inmates were severely burned in escaping. The house was on fire three times in three weeks, always at night, and in the same place. It was unquestionably the work of an incendiary. The fourth trial proved more successful, however, though a constant watch was kept up."

BUILDING AND LOAN BRANCH.

John F. Wilson, state organizer, assisted by S. Maxwell, has organized a very flourishing branch of the United States Building and Loan Company, of Akron, Ohio, in this city. The following are the officers: Mr. R. P. Jones, chairman; Mr. Stephen Brownyar, vice-chairman. Mr. Wallace Landis, secretary. C. J. Brotherton, attorney. Mr. George W. McKay, treasurer. Appraising committee—Messrs. Walter P. Bloom, Harace W. Lewis, A. W. Roberts and O. E. Miller.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Satterthwaite block, for your Fall Suit or Trousers. tf

CONVALESCING.

Private J. A. Lee, Whose Death Was Expected, Now on the Road to Recovery.

Private J. A. Lee, son of Mrs. King of McPherron avenue, who was brought home about a month ago, not expected to live as a result of the effects of a terrible siege of typhoid fever, is convalescing and is able to be up and around his home. This will be good news to the young soldier's many friends.

Advertisers should not lose sight of the fact that THE NEWS will be placed in TWO THOUSAND additional homes Saturday. tf

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early ... little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner ... and Main.

MURPHY MAY BE LIVING.

Brother of the Missing Man Confident That He Is Not Dead—Still Searching.

Readers of THE NEWS will remember that several days ago that Charlie Murphy was in the city in search of a missing brother. The Muncie (Ind.) Herald throws more light on the subject in the following:

"It is thought now, that Thomas Murphy who visited this city early in May and mysteriously disappeared, may be in Piqua or Troy, Ohio. His brother, Charles Murphy, of Birmingham, Ala., who has been searching in this city for some time, left for Lima, Ohio. His search here revealed nothing relative to the whereabouts of his brother, other than that he departed ostensibly for his home in Cincinnati and has never been heard from. He had considerable money which leads strength to the belief that he was murdered. Not the slightest clue could be found here and the brother, yet confident, is enroute to Piqua and Troy, Ohio, after an unsuccessful search in Lima. The missing man visited in this city for some time but nothing has been heard from him since his departure.

THE LADIES

Of the Synod of Ohio Open Their Third Annual Meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society This Morning.

The Sessions Being Held in the Congregational Church and Are Among the Most Notable of the Synod's Meetings—Final Preparations Were Hurriedly Made.

This afternoon the third annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Synod of Ohio were begun in the Congregational church. The sanctuary had been very prettily decorated and the members of the society hustled with Christian zeal and push to have everything in readiness when the meeting was called to order. Excellent programs had been arranged for this morning and afternoon sessions, and the attendance was much larger than expected. Hundreds of prominent ladies throughout the state are in attendance. The convention will, it is thought, exceed both in numbers and enthusiasm any previous one yet held by this department of the Synod.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Advertisers should not lose sight of the fact that THE NEWS will be placed in TWO THOUSAND additional homes Saturday. tf

INTERESTING MEETING

Was That Held Last Night by the Y. M. C. A. Bible Class—Assistant Secretary Chase Meets With a Painful Accident.

There was a good number of men at the opening exercises of the Bible school last night. After a substantial meal provided by several members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Secretary Street introduced as first speaker of the occasion Mr. Thomas Jones, who gave a very helpful discourse on Bible study. He was followed by F. W. Holmes, president of the association, and Rev. Mr. Cromer, pastor of the Reformed church. Three classes were to be formed: a training class to be taught by I. W. Street, general secretary; a class on the conversations of Jesus, to be taught by D. Ginter, chairman of the Christian work committee, and a class for gymnasium men, which will be in charge of C. W. Hardy, physical director. Other classes will be formed as there is a demand.

To-morrow evening Secretary Chase will conduct the first Bible class for boys. All are to bring lunch to eat immediately after gym. class. This means a good time for the boys.

Assistant Secretary Chase met with a painful accident last night. While preparing to enter the plunge his foot slipped under a hot pipe, burning the foot quite badly and making it necessary for Mr. Chase to walk with a limp.

COLUMBUS, O., March 24, 1898.
LINCOLN MEDICINE Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—I have suffered with Catarrh since 1880 and have expended over $100 for different remedies. I have taken offensive scabs from my nose an inch in length, and half the size of my finger. I have used one-half jar of Lincoln's Catarrh Balm and one bottle of Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure. I can now breathe naturally. The scabs in my nose have disappeared and I feel better than I have for years. I have received more benefit from Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure and Lincoln's Catarrh Balm, than from all other medicines combined.
C. F. SCHUMACHER,
219 Neil Avenue, Columbus.

For sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's and Ashton's drug stores. tf

... to read the want ads. in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

OIL.

A Wildcat in Jackson Township Attracting Considerable Attention—Buckeye Statement for September.

An Important Test Well to be Drilled South of the St. Marys Reservoir in Mercer County—No Change in the Market To-day.

Oil City, Oct. 11.—Credit balances $1.10; certificates opened and closed $1.10 bid for cash; no sales; shipments 89,546 bbls; runs 86,922 bbls; Buckeye shipments 80,752 bbls; Buckeye runs 53,947 bbls.

RESULT OF A SHOT.

The Ohio Oil Company's well on the John Berryman farm, near McBeth's lake, was given a dose of glycerine yesterday. The well was greatly improved by the shot.

WILD CAT IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Another very important well has been drilled in Jackson township. It is located on the A. Hall farm, section 18, and is owned by Britt, Sinclair and Morrison. The well is about one mile south and west of developments, and as the well made a flow last evening it is destined to cut quite a figure in that section.

STATEMENT FOR A MONTH.

On the tenth of every month the Buckeye and Indiana Pipe Line Companies make a statement. Here's the statement for September:

Acceptances and vouchers, 14,500,000.00; credit balances, 2,521,262.46; total liabilities, 17,021,263.48; gross stocks, 19,558,769.06; sediment and surplus, 2,637,505.58; runs from wells, 1,452,311 95; other receipts, 426,763.41; total receipts, 1,679,075.36; regular deliveries, 2,032,483.25; other deliveries, 226,763.41; total deliveries, 2,259,246.66.

PROMINENT TEST WELLS.

Hon. James M. Guffey and H. W. Pontius, of Pittsburg, Pa., are making preparations to drill an important test well on the Peter Rhyhard farm, between St. Henry's and New Weston, in Mercer county, near the Darke county line, and south of the St. Marys reservoir. The venture is located in the oil gas field, and the outcome will be watched with interest by the trade. The firm has several thousand acres under lease, and should they secure a good producer, it will open up a very large scope of territory.

HARD FALL.

John W. Junkin Badly Injured This Morning in the Metropolitan Block.

John W. Junkin, painter, while at work in the Metropolitan block this morning about 8 o'clock, fell from a high step-ladder. He struck on his feet and the right leg was fractured at the ankle and the ankle dislocated. Dr. Herrmann was called and attended his injuries.

The sufferer was removed to his rooms in the Swiss block.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

Those Wapakoneta doctors who waited on smallpox patients for six months without finding out what was the matter with them, should quit the practice of medicine and become editors of medical journals.

The base ball season is practically closed. Boston wins the pennant, with Baltimore second, Cincinnati third and Chicago fourth. A Chicago paper, in speaking of Sunday's double header in the Windy City, aptly used a headline which reads, "The Last Throws of Summer."

WANTS

All notices inserted in this column must be paid for in advance. Twenty-five cents is charged for one insertion and 35c. for three insertions.

WANTED—BOY—To learn the printing business. Call at THE NEWS office at once. tf

WANTED—GIRL—At 764 South Elizabeth street. 6tf

FOR RENT, SOON—BARN—The barn now occupied by Grosjean, on Union street. Good for feed or livery barn. Enquire of E. W. Jackson. tf

FOR RENT—ROOM—Good room for any kind of business: rent cheap; location good. Inquire or address H, NEWS office. tf

MRS. E. E. ROGERS,
FLORIST.
Designing a Specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers Daily.
104 West Market Street, Phone 106 LIMA, O.

F. E. NOLAND,
DENTIST.
Rooms ... Corner Block, Second Floor, North Main Street.

JACOB KISSEL
Dealer in Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season.
126 W. High St. Both 'Phones No. 192.

ARE YOU GOING ON A TRIP ANYWHERE?
IF SO, READ THIS!

... O'CONNOR & SONS ...

Are agents for the Traveler's Accident Insurance Co., the largest in the world. They issue accident tickets covering $3,000 in case of death by accident; $15.00 weekly indemnity for 52 weeks. Tickets issued from one day to one month. Call them up and purchase a ticket before you start, Both 'Phones 72. Office, Rooms 2, 3 and 4 O'Connor Block, North Main street, Lima, O.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN. MORAL---INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS.

HEALTH, POWER, ENERGY. stop forever all weakening drains, feed the brain, replace wasted tissues, and send rich, flesh-building blood bounding through every part of the system, making every organ act, and causing you to glow and tingle with newly found strength. You're a new man, and can feel it! The greatest NERVE TONIC ever discovered. Palmo Tablets cure quickly and forever Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Atrophy, Loss of Memory, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases. 50c. a box; 12 boxes (with guarantee, good as gold) $5.00. Sent anywhere. HALSID DRUG CO., Cleveland, O.

H. F. Vortkamp, north-east corner Main and North streets.

FIRST CLASS MATERIALS. FIRST CLASS PRICES.

No shoddy "Cheap John" work with us. Only First-Class Workmen and First-Class Work. Asphalt Gravel Roofing only $5 qer spuare. Also Slate, Tin, Steel, Paper and Galvanized Roofing.

CORRUGATED IRON A SPECIALTY.

Spouting on short notice.

W. A. SMITH, 200 S. Main St.

FAUROT OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Frank G. Campbell's intensely interesting semi-military drama,

"GETTYSBURG"

The greatest success since "Shenandoah" and "Held by the Enemy."

We have heard how "Our Boys" fought at Santiago.

See how they fought at Gettysburg.

Elaborate scenic effects; novel stage devices.

PRICES---25c, 50c and 75c

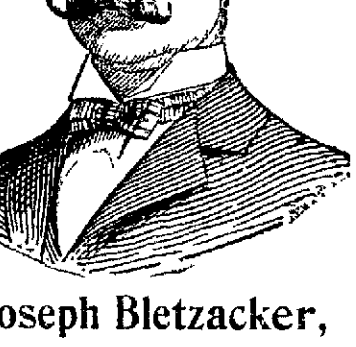
LAMISON & THRIFT, ATTORNEYS

And Counsellors-at-Law. Rooms 21, 22 and 23 Metropolitan Block. Both 'phones. Loans negotiated. Notary in office. jun17-1yr

DON'T DO IT.

Don't try to do your own laundry work. Don't have anything to do with it. Don't go to a laundry where you have to tell them how to do your work. That's almost as much bother as doing it yourself. Send your clothes to us, and you shall have them just as you like them. We use no injurious chemicals. We don't tear the fabric.

Enterprise Steam Laundry,
EAST MARKET ST



Joseph Bletzacker,
The High Art
Merchant Tailor.
Rooms 8 and 9,
Satterthwaite Block, Lima, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN

At the Very Lowest Rate of Interest and on Short Notice. We have a large amount of money to loan on long time, in sums of $300 and upwards, on city property and improved farm lands with privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing Cheap Money on Easy Terms will find it to their interest to call. City Property, Vacant Lots and Farms for sale on Small Payments.

C. H. FOLSOM,
Rooms Nos. ...

RHEUMATIC! A Guaranteed cure for Rheumatism ... J. N. Cunningham.

NO GAS. NO PAIN.

Teeth extracted without pain. Vitalized Air or Gas given if desired.

DR. McINDOE,
Cincinnati Block. Both 'Phones.

Pleurisy

Pleurisy and pneumonia are frequently developed, in a very short space of time, from a common cold; and, if such an acute inflammation of the lungs is not promptly allayed, the worst may happen. With the aid of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, however, you need not have any fear; for this great remedy speedily subdues the inflammation, eases the pain in breathing and always effects a cure in a wonderfully short time.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Cures Pleurisy and Pneumonia.
Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

Dr. A. W. Kahle, 703 West Spring St. Bell 'Phone 146. Lima 'Phone 199.
Dr. R. D. Kahle, 867 West North St. Lima 'Phone 55.

DRS. KAHLE & KAHLE,
Harper Block, cor. Main and North Street, Lima Telephone 104. Lima, Ohio.

-:EUREKA CORNICE WORKS.:-
450 South Main Street.
Gravel Roofing from $3.50 to $7.50 PER SQUARE.
New 'Phone 221.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.

Bonafide guarantee to cure all chronic diseases, as kidney and liver, rheumatism, sick and nervous headache, female complaint, indigestion and all constipation of the bowels. Price 25c 50c and $1.00

ENTERPRISE DRUG STORE.
237 North Main St.

FAMILY WASHING.

Rough Dry at Four Cents a Pound.

All Flat Work Will Be Ironed.

No less than ten pounds will be taken. The Niagara has recently increased its facilities and intends making a specialty of this kind of work.

Ask your neighbors if you want to know the kind of work you get at the Niagara Laundry. We please them all. Prompt, efficient and reliable. Why have the inconvenience of the washing at home when you can have it done so cheap.

THE NIAGARA LAUNDRY,
No. 209 East High Street.
Both Phones No. 2

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SOCIETY.

mber of Lima people have re- the following invites, which is engraved on shell pink bristol: and Mrs. Jean Vetter request or of your presence at the mar- f their daughter, Emilie, with liam C. DeWeese, on Wednes- ernoon, October the twenty- ighteen hundred and ninety- t four o'clock, Delphos, Ohio.

* *

Merry Makers are perfecting ements for a day's outing down o Southern next week. Chest- e their aim.

* *

siness meeting of the Columbia was held last evening at the of Mrs. Hubbard, of South reet.

* *

er Fred Slauson, of South Jack- eet, was the charming host of a e planned for his birthday on ay evening. Remembrances of cription were the wishes extend- his schoolmates.

* *

Spinet Club will meet in busi- ssion with Miss Frances Colvin row afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

* *

lnesday evening, October 26, tly at 6 o'clock, Mr. Harry An- lay operator at the P. Ft. W. & d Miss Suzane, daughter of Mr. rs. S. S. Shaffer, will be joined holy bonds of wedlock. The ige ceremony will take place at me of the bride's parents, 794 Elizabeth street, and will be ed by a large number of friends elatives of the contracting par- After December first the happy people will be "at home" at est Wayne street. The news of coming nuptials will be a sur- to many.

: NEWS extends congratulations.

* *

lelightful event for to-night will public musicale given at the Y. A. hall by the junior and senior s of Lynn B. Dana. This affair e a treat for the music-loving e of the city, and they should themselves of this chance to hear rare music.

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 9th, 1898.
DLN MEDICINE Co., Columbus, O.:
ntlemen:—In answer to your in- of the 7th, I would say the pre- ions give good satisfaction, and eve will sell better when the pub- come more acquainted with them.
C. W. WAGNER,
Practical Apothecary.
r sale at Vortkamp's, Melville's Ashton's drug stores. tf

o thousand copies of THE NEWS e given away every Saturday, by making it the best advertising um in the city. tf

EVENTS TO-NIGHT.

lar Lodge, I. O. O. F.
ma Council, J. O. A. M.
of P.
B. of F., No. 3.
stern Star.
O. T. M., No. 197.
era House, Gettysburg.
nes-Lincoln wedding.
of. Dana's Musical at Y. M. C. A.
ate Synod at Market Street Pres rian Church.
fice of Chief of Police—all com- ees from various Odd Fellow es.

Peace Jubilee.

icago, Ill., Oct. 18th and 19th, rsion rate via Chicago & Erie for above occasion. The Chicago & will sell round trip tickets for fare. Tickets on sale Oct. 17th 18th, good retnrning from Chi- to and including Oct. 22d. Half s for children. Take our No. 5, ing Lima at 11:23 a. m., arriving hicago at 5 p. m. in time for the- s, etc. For full particulars apply C. McCoy, agent. tf

ound trip rides for single fare on et cars will be discontinued for season after Wednesday the 12th 4&6

eWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the est sale of any Salve in the world fact and its merits have led dis est people to attempt to counter- it. Look out for the man who at pts to deceive you when you call DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the t pile cure. H. F. Vortkamp, heast corner North and Main.

e Women's Spiritual Aid Society give a social and gypsy tent to- t at Mrs. Dr. Laudick, 960 Belle- aine avenue. All members and nds are invited.

dvertisers should not lose sight of fact that THE NEWS will be placed WO THOUSAND additional homes rday. tf

rs. E. G. Conner, of Huntington, , is the guest of her parents, Mr. Mrs. F. Light.

Care of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

mercury will surely destroy the sense of l and completely derange the whole m when entering it through the mu- surfaces. Such articles should never sed except on prescriptions from repu- physicians, as the damage they will do fold to the good you can possibly de from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, man- ured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., tains no mercury, and is taken inter- acting directly upon the blood and cous surfaces of the system. In buying ll's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the uine. It is taken internally, and made Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Tes- onials free.
Druggists, 75c.
ll's Family Pills are the best

WALL STREET

Is Perplexed Over the Decline of Lake Erie and Western Stock--The Yearly Surplus Has Largely Dwindled Away

On Account of the Interest Charges on the Northern Ohio Railroad--Annual Meeting of the C., H. & D. at Cincinnati Yesterday.

The following dispatch will be of interest to railroaders:

Wall street has been perplexed during the last two or three days by the weakness of the L. E. & W. preferred stock, and to-day traders were astonished to see a break of more than 10 points to 58 1-2, with scarcely any recovery. Saturday's closing was 69, and the price three days ago was 73, or about 16 points higher. Although the sales were only 2,600 shares today, the curious action of this stock made it the feature, and there was a wide inquiry for the cause. Several weeks ago it sold for 83 or 84. The cause of the decline was found to hinge on the question of the quarterly dividend, which is generally acted upon at this time, and was last year declared on October 9th. For several days there have been rumors that the dividend would either be reduced or passed altogether. When President Brice was asked for the reason of the decline of the stock he is said to have replied that he didn't concern himself about the stock market fluctuations. As for the dividend, he said if it had been earned it would be paid and if not it wouldn't. For further particulars he said the public must wait until the directors meet, which will probably be in a few days.

Until 1896 the company showed a handsome annual surplus over the dividends on the preferred stock. Since that time the yearly surplus has largely dwindled away on account of the heavy advances necessary for meeting the interest charges on the Northern Ohio railroad. The Herald on August 12, 1895, contained an account of the deal whereby Messrs. Brice and associates "hitched" to the Lake Erie & Western the Northern Ohio, a road which had been unable to get along by itself and had gone into bankruptcy. Colonel Brice and friends bought it in at the foreclosure sale for $844,000, in addition to $300,000 receivers' certificates. They issued $2,500,000 five per cent. Northern Ohio bonds and leased the road to the L. E. & W. in perpetuity at a guarantee of the interest on the bonds.

By using the high credit of the Lake Erie they were able to float the bonds at not far from par. The lease provided that $1,000,000 of these bonds were to be spent on the Northern Ohio road, which was practically, though not technically, owned by the crafty gentlemen who had made the deal. The scheme, therefore, meant a clean profit of $1,000,000 for the Northern Ohio as a result of finding such an obliging partner. It is true the Northern Ohio common stock was turned over to the Lake Erie road, but there is $650,000 preferred ahead of this.

In case the Northern Ohio didn't earn its fixed charges the deal meant that the Lake Erie and Western would be called upon to meet this additional fixed charge of $125,000 a year before paying anything on its own preferred stock. From that day to this the Northern Ohio has done very little toward earning its fixed charges and the surplus of the L. E. & W. has dwindled. The figures for 1898 are not yet made up, as the first year doesn't end until December 31st.

Last year the Northern Ohio earned only $19,787 toward paying the $125,000 fixed charges, and the year before it earned only $8,552. The remainder of the money had to be advanced by the L. E. & W.

NOTES.

The work of ballasting the Columbus Northwestern is entirely completed.

Will McGrievy, night operator for the P., Ft. W. & C. road, has returned to work after a brief vacation.

John VanSky has the contract for enlarging the L. E. & W. reservoir, which has been too small for years and nearly every summer the water supply has been exhausted.

Fort Wayne Journal: Conductor Frank Kanaga, of the Pennsylvania, who was so seriously injured at Lima Saturday morning, is doing as well as can be expected and will recover.

The gross earnings of the C., H. & D. for September were $98,270 in excess of September, 1897, and the three months ending September 30 showed the handsomest earnings of any period since the consolidation of lines were effected.

Day Operator Harry Anders, of the P. F. W. & C., and Miss Susan Shaffer, of South Elizabeth street, will be married Wednesday evening, October 26th, at 6 o'clock, and December 1st they will be at home at 614 West Wayne street.

A dispatch from Findlay says: Edward Mullen, recently released from a month's confinement on bread and water in the county jail for refusing to testify against his wife, who was accused of bigamy, was this afternoon struck by a L. E. & W. train and fatally injured.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad was held at the company's offices in Cincinnati yesterday morning. There were 119,119 shares represented in person or by proxy. But one change was made in the directory—George P. Benjamin, of New York City, coming in as a new member. The other four directors, elected for the three year term, were as follows: Robert C. Schenck, of Dayton; Wilberforce Scully and John Howard Taylor, of New York, and Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati. Fellowes Davis, of New York, is the retiring director. The old officers will succeed themselves.

Two thousand copies of THE NEWS will be given away every Saturday, thereby making it the best advertising medium in the city. tf

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, though little Pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North. tf

G. E. BLUEM, 57 PUBLIC SQUARE. G. E. BLUEM.

A RIGHT PURCHASE!

At a right price makes a business friend. Making friends is one of the great objects of this business. A store that can count the buying public as its staunch friends occupies an enviable position in any community.

This store wants your business friendship, wants your patronage, wants your loyal support; it doesn't plead for it, but tries by the uprightness and honesty of its dealing to command your confidence. Buying arguments hustle each other, and each argument in the shape of new goods and modest prices tell you in a convincing manner why this store should be first in your mind when you've got the money to spend.

BETTER BUY BLANKETS NOW. . . . . .

And the reasons why you had better buy them now are, the stock is at its best and we shall make special prices to tempt you.
White Blankets at $1.19.
Home-made Wool Blankets, $3.75.
Fine red Blankets, special $3.98.
Fine white Blankets, $4.25.
Fine white Blankets, 4.50.
Fine white Blankets, 5.00.
Fancy checked Blankets, $5.00.

THE AUTUMN SILK SELLING.

Fashion continues to mark Silks as among her favorites. Price puts silks easily within the reach of all. These prices on these silks will surprise you somewhat.

Silk Waist Patterns, only one of a kind, and an elegant assortment to select from.
Waist Patterns for $1.25 per yard.
Waist Patterns for 1.38 per yard.
Waist Patterns for 1.50 per yard.
Waist Patterns for 1.75 per yard.

FIRST FALL SALE OF KID GLOVES.

A formal opening of the season; an occasion of importance. Stock complete, every detail attended to, every line right, every size, every shape that fashion calls for is here.

Our $1.00 and $1.25 Kid Gloves cannot be equaled.

Our $1.50 Kid Gloves in all the high shades is one of the nicest fitting Gloves we have ever sold.

A DRESS GOODS ARGUMENT.

Suppose you carefully read it. Suppose you test it by matching the merchandise with what we say about it. Handsome new stuffs these, and well worth buying.

Black silk and mohair that should sell at $3.50, our price $2.50 per yard.

Elegant Black Dress Goods in Crepons at $1.00, $1.25, $1.38 and $1.50.

COLORED DRESS GOODS SPECIAL BARGAINS.

One lot of 50c Dress Goods for 25c per yard.
One lot of $1.00 Dress Goods for 50c per yard.
One lot of $1.25 Dress Goods for 75c per yard.

AUTUMN HOSIERY SALE.

Everybody wears stockings. Everybody wants to wear honest Stockings. This Hosiery section of ours is the pride of the store. Its success has been achieved by buying the best and selling at the closest margin of profit possible. Here are a few examples.

Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose, double knee, fast black, all sizes, 6 to 10, at 10c.

Fine Ribbed Hose, two thread, fast black, double knee, all sizes, 15c.

"Our Leader," a heavy ribbed Hose, for boys, double knee, at 18c.

"Leather Stocking" a splendid Bicycle Hose, triple knee, sell at 25c.

WE CAN TALK UNDERWEAR

For Women and Children. Good honest, warm, wearable Underwear, at prices that will appeal to your economy.

Ladies' Union Suits, Egyptian Cotton, for 45c.

Ladies' fine combed ribbed Vest shaped, ecru and white, for 50c each.

Ladies' ribbed, non-shrinkable, natural part wool Vest, for 50c.

Misses' ribbed fleece lined Vest, in all sizes, for 25c.

Children's fine fleece lined Vest, natural grey, in all sizes, at bargain prices.

Boys' ribbed natural Vests and Drawers, fleece lined, for 15c.

Children's fleece lined Union Suits for 25c.

AN UMBRELLA CHANCE.

Fortunate enough to secure several lots at prices to move them with a rush. Got to come quick though.

Umbrellas with natural sticks for 75c each.
Umbrellas with natural sticks for 83c each.
Umbrellas with natural sticks, silver trimmed, for $1.25 each.
275 Umbrellas, for $2.25.

G. E. BLUEM,

57 Public Square.

The Popular Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Suit House, Lima, Ohio.

BUSINESS FAILURE

Mr. W. D. Johnston, One of Lima's Most Prominent Citizens, Makes an Assignment To-Day.

The News of His Financial Ruin Caused Much Comment in Business Circles--The Victim a Resident of This City for Many Years--Mr. Elmer B. Mitchell Assignee--Ill Health and Dull Business Said to Be the Cause of His Ruin.

Love, it is said, rules the universe. Kings are deposed, and millionaires are made paupers through this little god; in fact there is nothing that cannot be consummated by love—that is, if what novelists tell us is true. Yet while Cupid may be mighty, there are other mundane things that have caused the ruin of men, financially and otherwise.

To be swallowed up in the great vortex of financial ruin is a very serious catastrophe to contemplate. Yet hundrens of men have passed through the ordeal and survived victoriously.

To-day the news of one of Lima's most highly respected citizen's failure in the business world, caused no little comment on the streets and in every place where the assignment of Mr. W. D. Johnston, the well known lumber dealer, who has for years been in that business in the city, was known. Mr. Johnston at one time was considered to be a wealthy man, but owing to ill health, dull times and other private affairs which will never be known save to himself and family, he is now a poor man.

HIS ASSIGNMENT.

"Indebted to divers persons whose claims he is unable to pay promptly and in full as they become due, he desires that all of his property and effects shall fairly and justly be distributed and applied to the payment of his creditors, according to their claims," so read the legal statement in which the following real estate was transferred into the hands of the assignee, Mr. Elmer B. Mitchell: Inlots two hundred and eighty-four, two hundred and eighty-five, and fifty feet of the west side of inlot number two hundred and ninety-nine in this city; also all his real and personal property.

Mr. Johnson's lumber yard is situated near the C., H. & D. tracks, between North and High streets, and for years he had conducted what was thought to be a flourishing, lucrative business. He has been a resident of Lima for many years.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Oil leases for sale at the NEWS office.

MITCHELL'S ART STUDIO,
230 North Main Street.
SIX FINE PHOTOS 50 CENTS,
Cheapest place in the city for photograph work of all kinds. Give me a call.

WM. HOHL,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
Boarding by the day or week. The best place in the city to get a jug filled. Have the finest line and most complete assortment of whiskies in Lima. Good accommodations for travelers at reasonable rates.
613 South Main Street, Lima, O.

J. A. CHAPIN,
. . ARCHITECT . .
BELL TELEPHONE 472.
63 Public Square - - Lima, Ohio.

$100,000 TO LOAN.
We have a large amount of Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate (Farm or City) at 5 to 7 per cent. interest. Borrower can pay part or all of principal at any time. Interest stops on amount paid at that date; you pay interest on amount of principal you still have, no more. You are not compelled to pay any stipulated amount on principal monthly. No Building and Loan plan in ours. You will find our terms reasonable. When we tell you we can get you a loan you may depend upon getting it very soon. No delays or disappointments.
OUR MOTTO: "Get our terms and we will get your business." See us.
PHOENIX LOAN CO.,
Room 21 (Third Floor) Opera Block. Take Elevator.

E. H. DORSEY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FLOUR AND FEED.
—Our Motto—Small Profits and— Quick Sales.—
No. 208 South Main St. New 'Phone 457.

IF YOU WANT
A new Wheel of the best make. A second hand Wheel at a bargain, or wish to trade your old wheel for new one, then go to
C. N. GLADWELL,
667 South Main Street.
All repairing neatly and substantily done.

Columbia Restaurant and . . . Lunch Room.
Single meals 15 cents.
Meal tickets, 21 meals $2.75.
We serve the best meal in the city. Give us a call.
FRANK SCHLUPP, Prop.
69 PUBLIC SQUARE

Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Pleming and gas fitting, Sinks, cistern pumps, lawn hose, hose reels and hose nozzles. Also agent for the Cleveland beer pumps and all beer pump supplies. Incandescent gas lamps 75c, complete.
J. M. McVEY,
119 E Hight Street.

Wealth and Beauty.
A lovely Complexion, Rosy Cheeks, Bright Eyes, Perfect Form, by using Lincoln's Life Wine, a Vegetable Compound. A Uterine Tonic for Female Weakness, strengthens the ligaments so that the organs are kept in place. It gives quick relief and cures all weakness and diseases of those delicate organs, it fits women for the highest duties of her sex—wifehood and motherhood and costs only $1 per bottle. For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

When You Want a Cab See
J. C. MUSSER,
The Elizabeth St. Livery, Hack and Transfer man. He has the finest turn-outs in the city. All kinds of rigs for light and heavy livery. Rigs the best. Prices the lowest. Both 'phones 46. Give us a call. See us for Cabs.

CRANE & MOSER,
Embalmers and Funeral Directors.
Attended by Mrs. Crane a college graduate of embalming. Night calls promptly responded to at our office, 17 Public Square. Both 'Phones 250. Chairs and Tables to rent.

TODD BROTHER'S
NEW MACHINE SHOPS.
We do a general line of repairing of all kinds. Pipe cutting a specialty. We have the only machine in Lima that can cut pipe from 2½ to 8 inches. Prices reasonable. Work satisfactory. When you want anything in our line give us a call.
119 S. CENTRAL AVENUE.

PHILLIP ALBERT,
Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Manicuring room. Face steaming and massaging a specialty.
Room 9 Holmes Block, N. Main St.
He does all kinds of fine hair work and invites all to call and see him. Chiropodist specialist. Special attention given to the treatment of the scalp and hair.
Switches, $1.50 up. Wave and Bangs $1.00 up.

CHIROPODIST.
Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment Manicuring.
Ingrowing toe nails cured, corns and bunions removed without pain. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Will call at residence if desired.
Office hours from 2 until 6.
North West corner of Spring and Elizabeth Streets.

$135 REWARD!
For any case of Liver Complaint and Indigestion that Lincoln's Vegetable Liver Medicine fails to Cure. For Sick Headache, Billious Colic, Fever and Ague. Prevents and cures Malarial Fevers, Kidney Diseases and Piles. It gives a beautiful complexion and good health. Price, 25 cts. For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Murphy,
Physician and Accoucheurs.
Devote special attention to family practice and to the ladies during the lying-in. Confinement charges $5.00, including attendance during the usual nine days. Calls promptly attended day and night. Office and Residence, 819 North Main Street. Bell Telephone, 347.

$125 REWARD!
Catarrah is a local and constitutional disease. Lincoln's Constitutional Catarrh Cure (a tonic and blood purifier, price, 75 cts.) and Lincoln's Catarrh Balm (price, 50 cts.) contains no mercury or cocaine, used in connection are constitutional and local remedies. The above amount is offered if they fair to cure. For sale by Vortkamp, Melville and Ashton.

W. A. SMITH,
Slate and Tin and Steel Roofing.
Asphalt gravel roofing All kinds of spouting and tin work promptly attended to. Corrugated iron roofing a specialty.
200 South Main St. New Phone 305

MONEY TO LOAN
In sums of $100.00 and upward on long time, improved city and farm property, at low rate of interest. Building loans made. Loans can be made upon the monthly plan if desired. No delay. See us before leaving your application elsewhere.
R. W. WALLACE & CO.
ROOM 6 HOLMES BLOCK, - LIMA, O.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

WHERE THE REGULAR AWAITS THE CALL FOR GARRISON DUTY

Sights and Scenes at the Army Posts.

New York.—Aside from the camps in which the regular and the volunteer have been spending the past few months, a new interest now attaches to the armories and forts of the country. For it is in the armories where the Volunteers will be mustered out in November, and it is at the army posts where the regulars and many a volunteer are awaiting orders for garrison duty in southern climes.

The armories of the country, while state property, have been turned over to the state's volunteers, and hardly one but to-day has the appearance of an armed camp, from its hospital beds to the insignia of war on its doors and walls.

The army posts are filling up again and from one after another come reports that the old routine of soldier life has again begun. But there will be one omission this year which many volunteers will regret, for the manoeuvres at Camp Riley from October to December of each year had become almost an institution, and were annually visited by thousands.

This mimic warfare it was that made possible the brilliant record of the regulars at El Caney and San Juan, for it was real hard fighting and proved the best kind of a school for the soldier.

The surface of the reservation is particularly fitted for the work, having many ravines, timber patches, bluffs and gulches. These make admirable hiding and camping places, while out on the prairies and meadowlands are the hand-to-hand engagements with plenty of room to deploy, march and wheel without conflicting with any natural barriers.

The theory of the school is two-fold, embracing defense and attack. A brigade of troops is designated by the colonel commanding, with cavalry and artillery, known as the "Blues," wearing blue uniforms and forage caps, to remain at the fort and defend it. Another brigade, whose members wear brown canvas, with campaign hats, is known as the "Browns," and, being in camp far down the Kaw valley toward Manhattan, may appear at any time, seeking to reconnoitre the Blues' position and to give them battle.

All troops march fully armed and equipped and carry ten blank carbine cartridges. Topographical and road sketches are made by the engineers with as much care as if entering an enemy's country, and are on a scale of four inches to the mile. A topographical officer is detailed to accompany each command and submit a hasty sketch and report to the commander of the forces to which he is attached.

To guard against accidents all cartridges are inspected before the soldiers go out, and again before action, and by officers. Strict orders are issued that every man must act as much as possible as though actual conditions existed in such shape as it is pretended they do, and umpires, spectators and inspectors see that this rule is carried out. When a part of a force is exposed necessarily, double-quick time is made, and exhaustive reports, criticisms and comments are submitted to the commander of the post after each engagement. It will thus be seen that the work is meant to accomplish something, and it does.

If actual war were in progress more formality could scarcely be observed. Regular orders are issued to the troops with the utmost precision, not exceeded even in the prosecution of a campaign. For instance, here is a typical order issued to the Blues:

"Order No. 121, November 10.—The enemy has appeared in force north of the camp. The brigade will be held in readiness to march to-morrow morning.

"Two troops of the First and two of the Second cavalry, and one battery of artillery, under command of Major W. A. Rafferty, Second cavalry, are hereby detailed as advance guard, and will, at 8.45 a. m. to-morrow, proceed along the Milk Ranch road.

"In case any of the enemy are met, the advance guard will push them back as far as possible. A medical officer and detachments of the hospital and signal corps will accompany the command. By order of Colonel Arnold.

"W. S. SCOTT,
"Acting Adjutant General."

The advance was begun on Fort Riley with due formality. The brigade went into camp as regularly as though a thousand miles away from headquarters. Tents, accouterments, all the paraphernalia of camp life, were used, and videttes, outposts and scouts did their work carefully and well. Then, on November 14, came an order dated "In camp, near Riley Center, November 14," and saying:

"The Blue brigade will, at break of day to-morrow morning, continue the march on Fort Riley. Two troops of cavalry are detailed as rear guards. The rear guards slowly retiring on Fort Riley, will, by stubborn resistance, delay the advance of the enemy as much as possible. Commander of rear guard will, however, take care that troops are withdrawn before they become engaged in any serious conflict. Signal men will be furnished with mounts, and men will be detailed to act as wounded. A medical officer with hospital corps detachment will be detailed to follow the command."

The issuing of such orders means much to the boys on duty. They see in the art of war something more than the mere learning of drills and tactics, and are awakened to a hearty enthusiasm which makes the work a pleasure rather than a duty regretfully performed. Most of the men stationed at the fort as privates are young, and the constant changes to bring in new troops from the surrounding posts all over the West makes the work decidedly interesting, and the rivalry by no means slight. This spirit it was that made the work of the regulars so conspicuous in Cuba, the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The location of umpires on the field to pass upon the accuracy of all movements insures immunity from any horse play, and as the artillery and cavalry alone are engaged, there is a valuable drill in every day's proceedings. Many visitors go out from the surrounding counties of Central Kansas to see the fun, and really they see about as much of warfare as any layman can see, even if a campaign is going on in his own vicinity.

To follow the Blues or Browns for a day is a revelation to anyone. The ground is so rolling that the whole army might well be concealed in a ravine, and it requires shrewd generalship to keep full command of the brigade. As the enemy steadily advances on the fort, throwing out flanking lines and men who represented whole troops in themselves. These are the flag bearers, each flag standing for a troop of men. They are so recognized in the contest, and it is a rule that when two flags flank a single one, the latter is to consider himself captured and retreat or surrender.

The approach of the two lines means a battle, and soon the cavalry is seen coming out from behind a hill on the Milk Ranch road, ready to charge a battery of light artillery on the plain. Cantering forward, they are met by a destructive fire that threatens to wipe them from the earth. One after another of the invaders drops from his horse in mock injury.

Then the batteries rally and make a charge themselves. Up the hill they go, and hurry pell mell to the crest, where, in an instant, they whirl into place and the guns belch forth a warning and a menace. The invading Browns are, however, too numerous, and have other parties of cavalry and flagmen on the flanks, and the umpires declare that the Blues are whipped in the battle.

Sometimes the campaign lasts several days, and anxious councils of war are held by the young lieutenants to make the best possible showing for their sides. They know that it will all be reviewed afterward, and they do not want to be found wanting. The conduct of the campaigns, sham though they be, is a good index of the actual stuff that is in an officer, young or old.

The commanding officer, when a campaign is over, issues an exhaustive comment on the merits of the various troops' work, thus pointing out the strong and weak points in exercise. His criticism covers the entire progress of the troops and outlines the work at each successive step in the battles.

Sometimes there is a different enemy to fight than a human one. A year or two ago when the rare Blues and Browns got nicely ready to begin a lively battle on a pretty piece of prairie, they were attacked by a prairie fire, which came dancing through the long blue steen

A flag of truce was displayed and in a moment both the late combatants were fighting the fire, beating and stamping out the oncoming blaze. When it was all extinguished the warfare was resumed.

Then, again, there was a campaign against the town cow herd of Junction City, four miles away. The herd of town cows was becoming altogether too familiar for Uncle Sam's dignity, and it was ordered by the colonel commanding that they remain off the reservation. But the cows did not understand the order, and made their appearance, as usual, feeding in happiness on the rich grasses.

Reminiscences of Famous Fort Riley.

"The cows are in sight," reported an orderly.

"Clear off the reservation!" ordered the commander, and an officer, with a number of troopers, went forth to wage a new kind of carnage.

But the cows did not like this, and, frightened at the strangely appareled herders, went bellowing in every direction. It was a long chase, but they were finally driven back to town. Then the townspeople took a hand, and a dozen columns of newspaper letters and as many messages to and from the war department were necessary to restore quiet. The cows, however, did not come back.

About the only real amusement the soldiers get is when some guileless spectator forgets his relative position and stands in the line of advance. Then the cavalry or artillery come charging on, as if to crush him, and somebody thunders at the stranger:

"Git!"

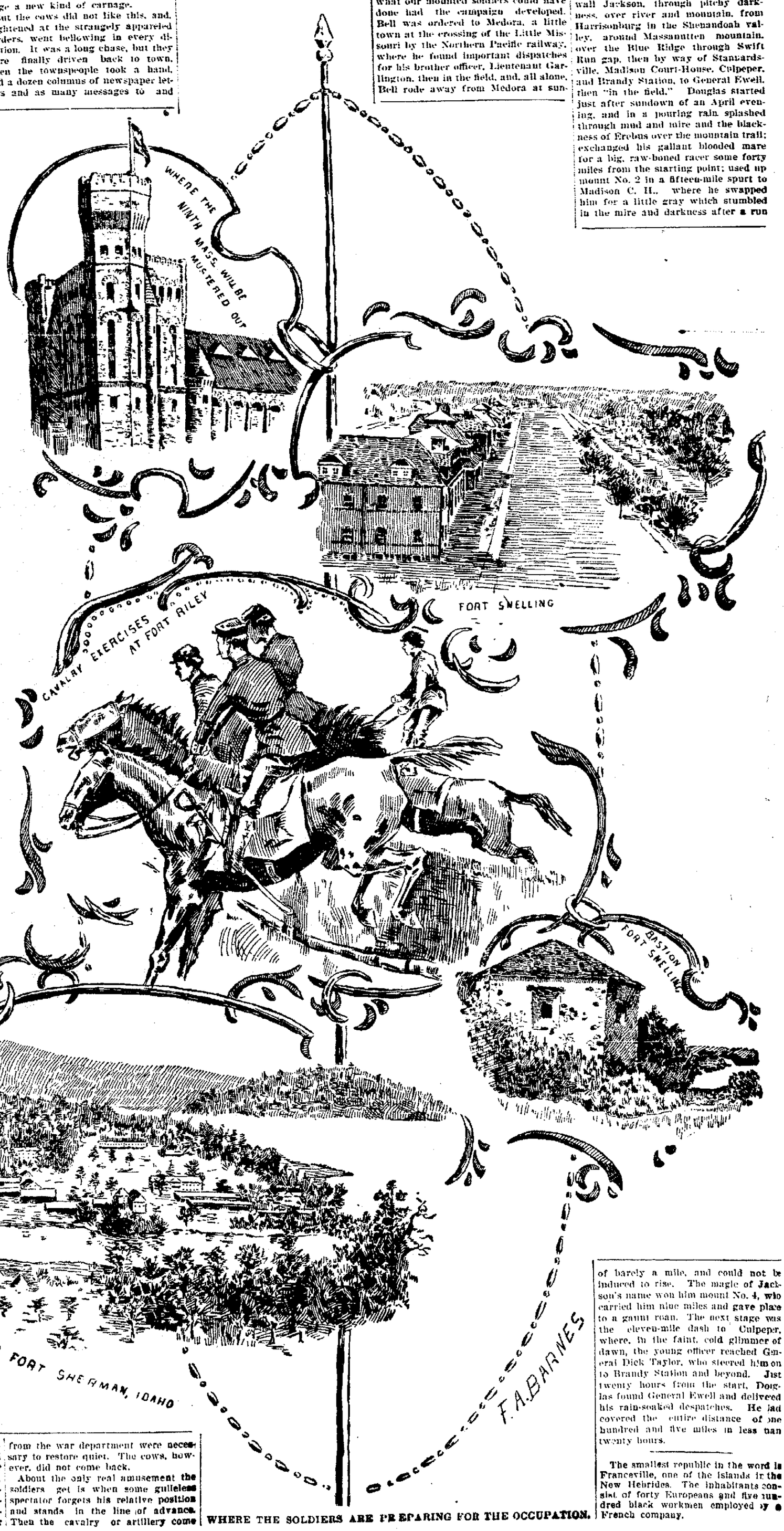
With little ado and without stopping for greetings, he "gits."

The one sad feature about the war is that the cavalry horse was not tested. In fact the muddy roads, the long distances required for transportation made this almost impossible. Yet some wonderful feats have been performed by our horsemen to train them for the campaigns of actual warfare. General King tells of a plucky ride made in the seventies by Lieut. James F. Bell, of the Seventh, just to show what our mounted soldiers could have done had the campaign developed. Bell was ordered to Medora, a little town at the crossing of the Little Missouri by the Northern Pacific railway, where he found important dispatches for his brother officer, Lieutenant Garlington, then in the field, and, all alone, Bell rode away from Medora at sunrise on an August morning, covered fifty to fifty-five miles through the roughest country in the Northwest by noon, got a fresh mount in Captain Varnum's camp, and just after sunset reached Garlington. The distance covered was at least one hundred miles, and the gait was trot or gallop all the way.

Blues and Browns Were Ready for El Caney.

The records of the cavalry regiments on duty in Arizona or Wyoming during the Indian campaigns of the last twenty years furnishes numerous instances of long rides of this character.

The annals of the great war have many more—perhaps the most remarkable being that of Henry Kyd Douglas, now Adjutant-General of Maryland, but at the time a young officer selected to bear despatches for Stonewall Jackson, through pitchy darkness, over river and mountain, from Harrisonburg in the Shenandoah valley, around Massanutten mountain, over the Blue Ridge through Swift Run gap, then by way of Stanardsville, Madison Court-House, Culpeper, and Brandy Station, to General Ewell, then "in the field." Douglas started just after sundown of an April evening, and in a pouring rain splashed through mud and mire and the blackness of Erebus over the mountain trail; exchanged his gallant blooded mare for a big, raw-boned racer some forty miles from the starting point; used up mount No. 2 in a fifteen-mile spurt to Madison C. H., where he swapped him for a little gray which stumbled in the mire and darkness after a run of barely a mile, and could not be induced to rise. The magic of Jackson's name won him mount No. 4, who carried him nine miles and gave place to a gaunt roan. The next stage was the eleven-mile dash to Culpeper, where, in the faint, cold glimmer of dawn, the young officer reached General Dick Taylor, who steered him on to Brandy Station and beyond. Just twenty hours from the start, Douglas found General Ewell and delivered his rain-soaked despatches. He had covered the entire distance of one hundred and five miles in less than twenty hours.



WHERE THE SOLDIERS ARE PREPARING FOR THE OCCUPATION.

The smallest republic in the word is Franceville, one of the islands in the New Hebrides. The inhabitants consist of forty Europeans and five hundred black workmen employed by a French company.

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POPE A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE

PRINCE AND PEASANT THE WORLD OVER HAVE MADE HIM SUCH.

This is a story of the great riches of the great Leo, who, it is reported, has six months to live. It is a story of the devotion of the whole world—Catholic, Protestant and heathen—to the kindliness, munificence and intellectual greatness of the present pope. Their gifts, tributes to his personality, felt as far as the east is from the west, have made him enormously rich. But first it has to do with two very interesting potentates, Paul Kruger (Oom Paul—of the Transvaal, and Turkey's lazy, shrew sultan. Ten years ago Abdul Hamid presented Leo XIII. a ruby and diamond ring which surpassed in costliness any ring known to exist, says the New York Journal. The world spoke of this ring as one of its marvels. Paul Kruger, in the distant Transvaal, might have been considered the last person to be affected by this rumor. But on its reaching his ears it moved him to form a resolution, and then with the patience which characterizes him, he waited. When the most phenomenally large diamond which has yet been discovered in South Africa was recently dug out of the teeming soil of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger immediately declared it was to be forwarded as his present to Leo XIII.

"The noble Pontiff," he remarked, "deserves it. And, besides," he added, with a touch of his gruff humor, "it will help us to hear no more of Abdul Hamid's famous ring."

The personal fortune of Leo XIII. was mediocre enough until his sacerdotal jubilee ten years ago. Then it grew by leaps and bounds, and today the sovereign pontiff deserves to rank among the world's millionaires.

Jubilee has succeeded jubilee for the holy father—sacerdotal, episcopal, cardinalitial, and each has been the occasion for an influx to the Vatican of the costliest and rarest gifts from every quarter of the globe. The exhibition of jubilee presents, opened in the apostolic palace in January, 1888, is being added to even today.

It is estimated by the Vatican experts that the gifts received by his holiness from the beginning of his reign to the jubilee of this year are worth in round numbers some $27,000,000. This sum, however, is not to be credited to Leo XIII., as personal wealth.

His holiness had the precious objects classified. Those that harmonized with collections already existing in the Vatican or Lateran places were for the most part destined on the close of the exposition to be handed over to those collections.

Thus the magnificent vases of Serves porcelain, presented to him by the president of the French republic, are worth ten times their weight in gold, will be added to the long rows in the Vatican library, given by Louis XIV., Napoleon I., and other potentates.

In the same way the massive gold basin and urn sent by Queen Victoria, the jewelled gold crozier, worth a quarter million of dollars, sent by the emperor of Russia; the tiaras from the emperor of Germany and from the Catholics of Paris, have all their places ready marked out in the religious section of the Lateran museum. Vestments, with heavy gold embroidery and rare laces; precious Russian malachite for altar stones, as well as rings by the bushel and crosses by the hundredweight, have also their destinations.

The vast quantities of wines and liquors which poured in from various parts of Italy, France, Spain, Austria and from more distant countries, including New Caledonia, were sent by the pontiff to swell the contents of the Vatican cellars. These now contain 300,000 bottles of Bordeaux, Port, Borgogna, Malaga, Alicante, Sherry, Lacrimacristi and other exquisite wines of choice vintage, as well as 27,000 bottles of Cognac, rum, Curacoa, black punch, Benedictine, Chartreuse and Italian liquors.

The sumptuous new church of St. Joachim, which was built by a subscription of 2,500,000 francs, is likewise usually reckoned among the pope's personal property. But it may be deducted, as he is going to offer it to a chapter of the clergy of Rome, and it will really cost him $125,000 out of pocket to complete the interior mosaic decorations.

Of the multitudinous gifts presented to him, however, the pope has retained for himself some of the most precious. These include the colossal diamond just received from President Kruger; the ruby and diamond ring presented by the sultan of Turkey ten years ago, and reputed to be the most valuable ring in the world ($100,000); the diamond cross received this year from the Catholics of the United States, made in New York, at the cost of $20,000; the pertoral cross, with massive diamond, sent by Queen Victoria; a gold and jeweled chalice from the queen of Spain; a toilet service studded with precious stones, from the shah of Persia; four jewelled rings, from the khedive; tokens of greater or less intrinsic value from the other sovereigns and rulers of Europe, from the emperors of China and Japan, from the presidents of the United States, of the South and Central American republics and of Mexico, from the princess of India, and even from the chiefs of the South Sea islands. The value of the objects which the pontiff has retained for himself is estimated at $6,000,000.

Besides this, account must be taken of the gifts of money made to his holiness. The jubilee presents of specie amount to slightly over $3,000,000. The ordinary income of gold is accounted for as legacies and as gifts of the faithful. The legacies for the past ten years (including the Paris property of the Countess de Plessiere) has averaged $1,100,000 annually. The subscriptions of the faithful, or Peter's pence, has averaged nearly $2,000,000 a year.

All this latter sum, however, does not go to the pope's private purse. The apostolic prescriptions arrange that Peter's pence should be divided into three parts—one for the pontiff himself, another for the cardinals of the Curia, and a third for the poor clergy. But, owing to the abnormal position of the pope since the loss of the temporal power, the entire Peter's pence is paid over to him for administrating. The poor clergy are to a great extent provided for by the Italian state, almost all the resident cardinals are supported by the sacred congregations, and the pope has, consequently, only to provide for the expenses of the Vatican. These are roughly estimated at $1,600,000 a year.

Summing all together, and deducting the large sums which at Christmas, Easter and Aug. 15, the pope distributes to the poor of Rome and other large cities of Italy (some $800,000 annually), one may aggregate the pope's personal wealth at about $20,000,000.

The Vatican, the largest palace in the world, contains over 11,000 rooms, the majority of them furnished with much magnificence. The Vatican library holds 40,000 volumes, some of them of great value, the Codex Vaticanus in itself being worth nearly $100,000.

The portrait gallery is figured at $2,000,000. The gallery of oil paintings—including as it does the finest oil picture in the world, the Transfiguration and Madona of Foligno, by Raphael, and the Communion of St. Jerome, by Domenichio—is worth $14,000,000. The museum of pictures has never been definitely valued. It is considered almost priceless. The Apollo Belvedere, the Laocoon, the Venus of Milo and the bust of the young Augustus are a few from its long list of unrivaled masterpieces.

The collection of medals and ancient coins represents the modest sum of $30,000.

The pontifical stables contain fifty thoroughbred horses, and the collection of gilded and artistic state chariots which had been used by the predecessors of Leo XIII. for centuries back, could be purchased only with an immense sum of money.

In the matter of unclassified objects of art, porcelain, curios of gold, silver, bronze and other metals, a collection exists valued at $4,000,000. The finely wrought and artistically sculptured furniture of the immense palace, oaks, mahoganies, ebonies, etc., would sell for $3,000,000.

Besides the vatican, the pope owns castles, houses, convents, monasteries and colleges to the number of about 2,500; as well as some 30,000 acres of forest and arabble land. The revenue from these, however, as from the other standing property of the church, is never arrogated to the pope's private purse.

It is calculated that the entire real estate of the church in Italy—which it must be remembered, includes St. John Lateran's, St. Peter's, St. Mary Major's and other sumptuous basilicas—is worth the sum of $423,775,000.

Rome, Sept. 1.—From a source whose authority cannot be questioned the New York Journal correspondent is informed that the czar's peace manifesto is really a triumph for the pope, and that it was inspired through his influence at St. Petersburg. The pope's desire that he shall not die until he sees all the nations of the world at peace is a well known fact, and now that the emperor of such a great power as the empire of Nicholas II. has taken so conspicuous a stand in favor of a general disarmament, it is announced that his holiness is intensely gratified. Of his holiness's direct personal efforts and apparent success in the cause there can now no doubt.

The amazement stirred up throughout the entire world by the czar's appeal for disarmament and for universal peace has been, with the Dreyfus case, the foreign talk of the week.

But the source of inspiration of the imperial document as given above is not less astonishing than the document itself. The fact that the diplomatic note did not originate in the brain of the autocrat of the Russians, nor in that of any of his ministers or courtiers, would indicate that Nicholas II. merely consented to accept the paternity of it.

It was Leo XIII. who conceived the noble project, and who, with the assistance of Cardinal Rampolla, his secretary of state, prepared it in all its details for publication.

A similar appeal had already been made to the nations of Europe by the Pope himself. This one, coming as it does from the czar, has new importance and is to be an epoch-making event.

Nicholas II., czar of all the Russias and head of the Orthodox Greek church of that empire, yielded to Leo XIII. the supreme ruler of the Latin church. But diplomacy of the rarest finesse and of the purest quality was required to bring about that result. The history of all the anterior moves in this the most surprising coup of diplomacy that our generation has to record, is herewith set forth. It was communicated very recently to the Journal correspondent in Rome by a prelate of the Roman Curia, whose name for diplomatic motives must be omitted.

"At the period of the czar's coronation, two years ago," said the prelate to the Journal representative, "it was only after much searching about that Leo XIII. chose Monsignor (now Cardinal) Agliardi to represent him at the ceremonies. This prelate was then nuncio in Vienna, and had incurred the enmity of the Austrian government by his violent opposition to the new matrimonial laws in Hungary. This, naturally, was an additional recommendation for him in Moscow.

"The extraordinary and almost exaggerated attentions shown to the papal representative at the magnificent fetes excited universal astonishment. Obviously the new czar wished above all things to stand well with the Pope. It was to his holiness that Nicholas II sent the first tidings of his accession to the imperial throne, and it was precisely Count Muravieff, the present foreign minister, who was the bearer of the news to the Vatican. This diplomat was already well known to the papé, and it is believed his nomination afterward to his present high office was in no small degree motived by a desire to give pleasure to his holiness.

"The papal special embassy to the Moscow celebrations included also Mgr. Prince de Belmonte and Mgr. Tarnassi, two rising young diplomats of the pontifical court. The latter was left behind in Russia to treat, it was said, an important diplomatic question. This precisely was the pope's desire that the czar should inaugurate his reign by making an appeal to the nations of Europe for the assurance of universal peace and prosperity by disarmament.

"But it happened that at this time the troubles in Armenia were in their most acute period. There was question of the great powers intervening. Russia considers it her natural right to have the larkest hand in treating all questions that concern the Ottoman empire. The czar's ministers accordingly insisted that the moment was inopportune for taking even the slightest consideration of the pope's suggestion. But Monsignor Tarnassi was not to be beaten. He followed the court from Moscow to St. Petersburg. He gained the ear of the czar, and he used all his efforts of persuasion with the young monarch. His perseverance was finally rewarded. The czar made a promise.

"'Eh bien,' he said, 'dites a Sa Saintete qu' au moment opportun je feral selon sa volonte. (Tell his Holiness that at the fitting time I will act in accordance with his wishes.)

"Monsignor Tarnassi thereupon returned to Rome. He was accredited with a diplomatic triumph, and was sent immediately as internuncio to Holland.

"The pope has waited patiently for the occasion of suggesting the fulfilment of the czar's promise. The Spanish-American war has furnished that occasion. While it was in progress, of course, no action was prudent. But when it drew to a close the moment was ripe. The pontiff three weeks ago communicated to M. Tohanilow, the Russian minister accredited to the Vatican, important papers which the minister thought it desirable to carry in person to St. Petersburg. These papers were a renewal of the pope's suggestion, with details on the manner in which it might be put before the world. One thing the pope insisted on was that disarmament and the assurance of peace should be put forward as a fitting opening of the new century.

"He himself simultaneously issued a programme for the holding of special religious ceremonies and the reciting of special prayers throughout the entire Catholic church for peace at the close of the old and the beginning of the new century.

"The czar's message came as a bolt from the blue. Credit for it is unquestionably in a large measure due to him. But at the same time it is well that the world should know to whom primarily and in greatest proportion the magnanimous protest is to be attributed.

"Within the last few years his holiness has said prayers for peace to the whole world.

"One issued by him just previous to the Spanish-American war is as follows:

"'I have prayed God with the whole force of my being and with the deepest fervor to avert this sad war and not to allow my pontificate to end in the smoke of battle. Otherwise I have implored the Almighty to take me to himself that I may not behold such a sight.'

"The pope is gratified beyond measure at the peace manifesto at this time. At times in the past few months, when the pontiff's health has been so poor it has seemed as if he might pass away before this great plan should be matured. The czar was fully aware of the pope's anxiety to see the fulfillment in part at least, by this means, of his great life ambition. The fact that the czar has thus kept his word in spite of all difficulties, indicates that he has moral courage of no small degree, and must raise him in the opinion of all the world."

MODERN CAVE DWELLERS.

Housekeeping in the Oldest Homes Known to History.

BY CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

The most beautiful woman I saw in my journey through Turkey was milking a buffalo beside a mud hovel, where we had drawn up our horses. She rose as we drew near and stood watching us, more curious than frightened. She stood as still as a statue, and her white veil was thrown back. I never saw a more beautiful face. The eyes were large and dark, the nose was that of an Egyptian queen, and she held herself royally. From childhood these Turkish women bear burdens on their heads and they walk barefooted with a free swing, and their bodies develop a strength and grace not found in cities, but in the wild places of the earth.

Our Armenian interpreter came up presently and said that it was best not to stare too much at the woman; she did not mind, but the men did in other mud hovels!

"Tell her I wish to buy some of the milk," I said.

He explained, but the woman gesticulated.

"She won't sell any milk now," said the interpreter; "we must wait until the sun has set."

"But that will be an hour," I said; "why can't we buy the milk now? Say that we will pay her price."

Then came more interpreting, but the woman clucked her tongue, lifted her chin in the air and walked away with the milk. When a Turk clucks his tone and lifts his chin, the negative is absolutely final.

"She is afraid of the evil eye if she lets you have the milk before sunset. As soon as it is dark you can have all you want."

And, hungry as we were after a day's riding, we had to wait; money would not induce that woman to change her mind, although she was one of the poorest women in the world. She did not know how poor she was; she did not know how beautiful she was.

I found out that she lived with her husband, her children, her chickens and the other members of her family, including some dogs and sheep, in a cave up the side of the hill that had been hollowed out of solid rock by cave dwellers thousands of years before. We were approaching the White Valley now, where are fifty miles of these rockrooms that date from the dawn of history.

In the morning I took the interpreter and climbed up the hill to see this strange home. The husband was working with some bags of grain, getting ready to put them in the ground against the winter. The woman was helping him. But at my approach she fled into the hole of the cave, and would not come out. I knew better than to insist, and, paying no more heed to her, motioned the Turk to stand against the wall, and held up a piastre, (four cents.) For a piaster a poor Turk will do almost anything, so he stood against the wall by the entrance to the cave, and I made ready to photograph him, delaying purposely in adjusting my camera.

And presently the woman did just what I expected, came out to see what I was doing to her husband. And she stood there in the morning sunlight, at the opposite side of the cave, holding a naked child on one arm and looking like some splendid Caryatid, so silent was her pose and so fine. But her face was veiled now, all save her eyes, wrapped with a white cloth, which she drew tight across the mouth with one hand. Never shall I forget the dignity of that poor woman, that wild queen of a cave, nor her yellow trousers full at the hips and going down in narrowing folds to be caught tight at the ankles, nor the wide, red sash that bound her waist, nor her bare feet, not too small, but perfect. As she held the little child she looked like a Madonna.

So I took the picture, they not knowing at all what I was doing. They had never heard of photography, nor of railroads, nor of Europe, nor of Christianity, nor of anything except the happenings in that mud-hovel hamlet in the heart of Asia Minor.

Then I gave the piastre to the husband and went inside the cave. It was clear enough, save for sheep-dung at one side where the animals lay. There were shelves and brackets hollowed in the rock wall, and on these rested some little earthen lamps, urn-shaped, like those the Romans used. At one side was a rock fireplace, under an upward passage through the cliff, that served for a chimney. A fire was smoking here, and a broth stewing in a stone vessel.

"How do you live?" I asked the man, through the Armenian.

"We sow and reap, we drive the bullocks round and round on the threshing floor, we fan the chaff, and what the tax-gatherer leaves, that we eat. We do as our fathers did."

So spoke the Turk, and his wife stood there holding the little one, never moving.

"Have you nothing to eat but that?" I asked, pointing to the stew.

"We have grapes and sometimes chicken, and once in many days goat's flesh. We do not complain. It is as Allah wills."

"And the woman, what does she do?"

"She drives the bullocks over the threshing floor and milks the buffaloes and bears me sons. Go," he said to her, and the woman bent low and passed into a second rock-chamber at the back, the harem of the cave.

"How long have you lived here?"

"Allah knows, a long time."

"Will you always live here?"

"That must be as Allah wills."

When we came outside I gave him another piastre and wished him good luck, but he spit on the ground and went back into the cave.

"Why did he spit on the ground?" I asked the Armenian.

"Because you wished him well. He is afraid that will bring the evil eye upon him. They do not like to have a stranger wish them well. Besides, you have blue eyes, and those are the worst kind."

So we went our way, leaving these cave dwellers in their strange isolation.

Consult Your Customers.

The customers of small dairies are often able to give good advice as to salting and some other minor points, and the dairyman will do well to consult them often. The butter maker may know exactly what the higher requirements of his art are, and what the demand is in the market. His own taste may accord with these and he may be turning out a product which would command better attention in a better market; but he cannot afford to be insensible to what A, B and C among his customers want. So, if the customer wants sweet-cream butter, make it; if unsalted, salt it highly, and so on. Life is too short to try to set the customer right, and he will not thank you for your missonary labor. Give him what he wants.

HISTORIC LOG CABIN.

IT IS THE OLDEST HOUSE IN TEXAS.

Romance and Blood Surround It—And Nearby in the Silent Guadalupe Mountains Are Fabulous Treasures of Precious Ores.

If one should credit all the wonderful stories that the old Mexicans of San Antonio, Tex., are ever eager to relate concerning the prowess and romantic adventures of the famous Col. Bowie, who fell in the Alamo, both extraordinary good fortune and a charmed life wiuld have to be attributed to that most remarkable character. He came to Texas in search of silver mines, buried treasures and adventures. He commenced his career in the fine old city by making a romantic marriage with a beautiful Spanish girl, who was the daughter of a celebrated envoy from one of the Central American republics.

By some means he had got possession of a lot of old maps of Western Texas, and upon many of these were marked places that had been abandoned for a hundred years. Two of the most important of these maps, and evidently the ones that Colonel Bowie considered of the greatest value, are in the possession of an old Mexican lady in San Antonio. They were in his bosom when he was lying on his cot in the Alamo watching the final assault of Santa Anna's columns. One of them was made by St. Denis, who was one of the earliest explorers of the wild region between the Rio Grande and Red rivers. He established himself under the authority of France in the country in 1714. He was a well educated, bright, energetic young fellow, very eager, like his successor, Col. Bowie, to find a gold mine in order that he might return to his native country and repair the fortunes of his house. It is believed that he succeeded beyond the wildest dreams, for he soon showed that he had vast sums of both gold and silver at his command. He founded the town of Nacodoches and built the famous cuartel, a large stone building, which is still standing, though its walls bear a thousand marks of arrows, shot, shell and ball that have rained against its sides in a hundred battles. He must have spent fifteen or twenty years of his life surveying, exploring, trading with the Indians and hunting silver mines. Before settling at Nacogdoches he built a strong house of great cedar logs and rough stone in the Guadalupe mountains, some eighty miles west of the locality afterward selected for the Alamo mission. He frequently visited this place, ostensibly to trade with the Comanches, and here in these wild, rugged mountains he was finally murdered by a roving band of Natchez Indians whom he mistook for Comanches. The famous old house in some way played an important part in both the good and bad fortunes of this remarkable young bride, Senora Donna Maria Villesecas, when he was pursued by the assassins of Governor Anazna of Coahuila, who was so desperately enamored of the brilliant young lady that he ordered his minions to butcher St. Denis and bring Donna Maria to his palace. St. Denis always took with him a faithful guard of young braves when he went to this old house, and when he returned from the place he never failed to bring a train of ponies packed with bullion and bar silver. It is well known that his wife made no secret of her belief that her husband had people employed in working a rich silver mine somewhere in the mountains not far

THE CABIN IN GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS.

from this old house. It is probable that St. Denis was alone when surprised and murdered. His faithful band of braves followed the Natchez Indians for 200 miles to a crossing on the Brazos, where they fell furiously upon the assassins and slew them to a man. Donna Maria returned to Mexico with a long train of pack mules loaded with the largest amount of bar silver that ever entered the gates of Monclava. Later on she visited Spain, where she was celebrated for her great beauty, her magnificent jewels and the Oriental splendor of her establishment in Madrid. It is known that she married a distinguished American envoy and that one of the proudest and most opulent families in Baltimore are direct descendants of the extraordinary woman who spent many days and nights in this lonely old log fortress in the Guadalupe mountains. Possibly Col. Bowie secured his old maps through his wife, who was said to have been very intimate with the Villesecas family, who settled near the Alamo in very early times. It is certain that he had not been very long married before he began to talk of recruiting an expedition to search for St. Denis' silver mine, and the old house which at that period was in the very heart of the country of the terrible Comanches. After searching for more than a week Bowie himself discovered St. Denis' old log house. There was no such thing as doubting the fact, for the old building accurately met the requirements of the map notes, and, besides, the walls were full of bullets, and, then, there was St. Denis' name and the date, 1714, carved on a rock. Bowie was greatly elated, for he had no doubt that he would easily be able to find the silver mines from which St. Denis had taken such an immense fortune. The Comanches had been watching the treasure hunters, and one evening they sent a shower of arrows into the camp which killed two of Bowie's Indians and wounded a white man. The Indians drove Bowie's men into the old house and kept them there under an incessant shower of arrows for two weeks. After losing more than half of his force Col. Bowie, with the remainder of his men, took advantage of a terrible storm, and escaped at night, as he afterwards said, "by the skin of his teeth." Upon retiring to San Antonio he immediately recruited a strong company of desperate Indian fighters and returned to the mountains again. They were absent nearly a year, and it is known that they visited the famous ruins of San Saba, where Bowie carved his name on one of the stone pillars of the great gate with the date, 1832, where it yet remains. After this Col. Bowie always had plenty of money. No doubt many stirring scenes have occurred here about this old building, which has been occupied by

COL. JAMES BOWIE.

two of the most prominent and interesting characters in the history of Texas. There is hardly a square foot of the walls that has not been struck by an arrow or a bullet, and if one could force the secret of all these battles from the gloomy old castle, he would most certainly be able to place his hands upon a silver mine that would yield him the fortune of a Monte Cristo!

A BULLET IN HIS JAW.

Extracted from Its Resting Place After Thirty-Four Years.

A peculiar surgical operation was performed in Monroe, La., recently. Capt. Myatt of that place was a member of the Thirty-first Louisiana regiment, and was in Vicksburg at the time of the siege, where he received a federal minie ball in his right eye during the month of June, 1864. From that time until last week the bullet had remained in his head, despite the efforts of physicians to remove it. He was standing behind the breastworks when hit. The bullet came through the earthworks before hitting him, and thus a great deal of its force was lost. He was sent to the hospital, where he remained until July 13, when he came home. While in the hospital, after the surrender, he was attended by some of the best surgeons in the federal army, all of whom asserted that the ball had gone too far into the back of the head to be got out. While the captain has suffered much, he has attended to his mercantile and planting interests. The manner in which the bullet was located was purely accidental. Capt. Myatt was suffering from a toothache, and called on Dr. C. B. Johnston to have him pull the tooth, which was giving him considerable pain. On closer examination Dr. Johnston found it was not a tooth, but a leaden bullet that was causing all the trouble. He called in Drs. Brewer and Faulk, physicians, who made the same diagnosis of the case as he himself had made. Capt. Myatt refused to be put under the influence of anaesthetics and the dentist undertook to drill the ball out, and after several sittings succeeded in extracting the bullet. The bullet, after entering, had turned down at right angles and come under the eye, whence it had gradually worked its way down to the jaw.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Suicide Machine.

Had the gentle art of advertising flourished in India during the early sixties, the dead walls and fences of that country would have undoubtedly borne the legend: "Decapitation made easy; or, every man his own headsman," for it is said that a machine existed then, constructed solely for the use of would-be suicides, whereby they could cut off their own heads. It was in the shape of a half moon, with a sharp edge, and was fastened at the back of the neck, chains being attached to the ends. The man who donned this instrument of death put his feet in the chains, gave a sharp jerk downward, and thus severed his head from his body.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

To Brighten Looking Glass.

If the looking glass is allowed to become cloudy it may be permanently injured. It should not be permitted to get dusty, and once a week should be rubbed briskly with a rag dipped in methylated spirits. When this is dry polish with a silk duster dipped in powdered chalk or powder blue.

Renovating Leather on Furniture.

Make a preparation of one part of vinegar in two parts of boiled linseed oil, and mix well. Apply a little of this to a soft rag and dab it on the leather, which afterward polish with a silk handkerchief. If this process is repeated moutuly it will help to preserve the leather from cracking and keep it in good condition.

A New Tomato Soup.

Rinse only lightly a small half-cup of rice, and cook in two quarts of salted water till the starch cells burst, and you have a pot of thick starch. Stew the tomatoes for a half-hour, seasoning when first put on with a teaspoonful of salt, a level saltspoonful of pepper, a tablespoonful of sugar, a medium-sized onion, sliced, three cloves, one small bayleaf and a little nutmeg. Rub the tomato when done through a soup strainer into the rice-starch, and taste, to see if the seasoning is right, adding salt or pepper if necessary. Now add a cup of whipped cream and serve. There should not be more than a generous quart of the starch when boiled.

Fig or Date Pudding.

Half cup butter, one cup sugar, one and a half cups flour, half cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful baking powder, one teaspoonful vanilla. Bake in gem tins. While they are baking boil two tablespoonfuls of sugar, three-quarters of a cup milk, one tablespoonful cornstarch and the beaten white of an egg. Flavor with vanilla. Spread not over each little pudding. Place figs or dates on top of the thick, white part; serve with the following sauce: Boil three-quarters of a cup sugar, one and a half cups milk, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, yolks of three eggs and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Serve hot around each pudding.

To Make Tender a Tough Steak.

To transform a tough piece of beefsteak into a nutritious and tender one, by a method employed in many of the first-class hotels and restaurants, proceed as follows: Into a deep platter put about three tablespoonfuls of vinegar and one of pure olive oil, and lay the steak on it several hours before it is to be used, turning it every hour. If the steak is to be used for breakfast an excellent plan is to fix it the previous night and just before going to bed turn it over and add a little more vinegar and oil if the mixture has all been absorbed. The steak should be cooked without wiping it and then seasoned with butter, pepper and salt and garnished with slices of lemon and parsley.—American Queen.

The Value of Foods.

A comparative study of tables, compiled on dietetic subjects, is full of surprises to the uninitiated. It is not generally known, for example, that raw cabbage requires only an hour and a half for digestion, while the same vegetable boiled takes four hours and a half, and ranks, consequently, as one of the slowest to digest among foods. Raw sweet apples, soured pigs' feet, fresh trout, boiled rice, venison steak, fresh salmon are all desirable foods from a digestive point of view. Roasted pork ranks highest on the other side, taking five hours and a quarter for assimilation, and competing with it closely in the same way are roasted wild duck, boiled pork, fried beefsteak, fowls, and, what is surprising, vegetable soup. In food values, too, statistics dispel many carefully cherished notions. Oysters and milk, to illustrate, are credited with, respectively, only twelve and thirteen per cent. of nutriment, while raw oils lead the list with ninety-five per cent. Raw cucumbers and melons add little nourishment to the human frame with their trifling percentages of two and three.

Recipes.

Pineapple Cake—Make a plain, thin pancake batter of eggs, flour and milk, and pour it into a buttered frying-pan. As soon as the batter spreads, cover with a layer of stewed pineapple and sprinkle over with powdered sugar. Put the pan in a hot oven and bake for ten minutes; cut into triangular pieces and serve hot.

Bread Crumb Omelet—One pint of bread crumbs, a large spoonful of dried parsley or celery and one small chopped onion. Beat two eggs light and mix with half a pint of milk, a grate of a nutmeg, pepper and salt, and a large spoonful of melted butter. Pour into a battered pieplate, bake to light brown and serve with soft or hard sauce.

Blackberry Jelly—Use the low, wild blackberries. Mash them, and heat slowly, until the juice is all drawn out. Then squeeze through a cheese cloth, and drip through a flannel strainer. Allow a scant cup of sugar to every cup of juice. Boil the juice fifteen minutes, then add the hot sugar, and boil until it thickens, when poured on a cool plate.

Fish Rolls—Chop very fine two pounds of uncooked halibut, then rub to a paste with potato masher, in earthen dish. Add, one at a time, the whites of three eggs, beating each in well, before adding another, then stir in one-half cup warm cream, and season with salt, paprika and a few drops of onion juice. Mix very thoroughly, then with the hands make into rolls, two and one-half inches in length. Then brush with beaten egg, roll in crumbs and fry in hot fat, deep or shallow. Drain and serve with bechamel sauce.

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WORTHY CAUSE.

To-morrow Night the Sweet Angel of Charity Will Hover Over the Benefit Entertainment to be Given in the Faurot Opera House.

The Strike of the Iron Moulders' Union, No. 159, Remains Unchanged and Not a Man Will Resume Work Until the Firm Complies With Their Demands—Company Impregnable and as a Result the Strikers Are in Poor Circumstances—Proceeds of the Affair Goes to the Strikers.

It begins to look as though the moulders' strike at the steel works was never going to be adjusted. The men have now been out nearly three weeks and still no agreement is in sight. The strikers are all skilled workmen and their places are hard to fill. The steel company has sought labor out of the city, but upon learning of the situation the foreign labor declined to go to work. This was exemplified some time ago when a crowd of men arrived in the city from Springfield and refused to take the places of the men after learning of the situation. The firm claims that the increase asked cannot be paid, and will remain unpregnable. As a result the men are in needy circumstances and in order to assist them a public entertainment will be given to-morrow night in the Faurot opera house for their benefit. The entertainment is to be given under the tutelage of the Lima Trades and Labor Council, and its success is assured. The Iron Moulders' Union No. 159 is one of the various branches of the Trades and Labor Council. The cause, for which the benefit is to be given, is a most worthy one, and to-morrow night when the affair occurs the opera house should be packed similar to sardines in a box. The entertainment will be first class, and the Trades and Labor Council has been done an injustice by many, who, because it is a benefit, have said that it would be worthless, meritoriously speaking. This is far from being right, as the best local talent has been procured and the affair will be well worth the time and small admission of every citizen. The sweet angel of charity will hover over the opera house and spread her white wings of Love, Hope and Charity over the heads of the people, who by their generosity, will bring gladness to the homes of the moulders, whose wives and babies—who knows?—may be crying for bread.

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ABOUT THE CITY.

Late News in a Condensed Form for the Busy Reader.

F. J. Banta is home from Mt. Clemens.

Harry Leitz, of Cleveland, is visiting in the city.

O. B. Mulligan, of Canton, is in the city visiting.

W. A. Zigler, of Toledo, was in the city yesterday.

Phil Herald, of Galion, is the guest of friends here.

Mrs. Cora McPheron is the guest of Defiance friends.

Mrs. Dr. Herrmann is in Dunkirk visiting her parents.

W. S. Miller, of Marion, Ind., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Guy Kendrick is visiting her parents in Cincinnati.

W. L. Watt and wife have returned from Bay View, Mich.

A. B. Belville, of Cincinnati, was in Lima to-day on business.

E. B. Mickles, of Dayton, transacted business in this city to-day.

Warren Jones returned from a three months' visit in the east last night.

Mrs. A. S. Bower is in Zanesville attending a meeting of the Eastern Star Chapter.

Byron Yarnell, of Delta, spent yesterda- with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Pepple of East Market street.

Born, yesterday, to Mr. and Mrs. Lem Risler, nee Alice Duddy, of East High street, a ten pound boy.

Don Biggs has sold his interest to George McCauley in the grocery and will leave shortly for Louisville.

Mrs. Zelia Cribler and son Lionel, of Saginaw City, are spending this week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Solomon, of North Jefferson street.

Rev. Ballinger received a message this morning that his brother, Rev. A. H. Ballinger, who is in a hospital at Columbus, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis, had suffered a relapse and was in a critical condition.

All the committees of the different lodges of the city will meet at the office of the chief of police at 8 p. m. this evening to complete arrangements for the trip to Springfield, October 27, the dedication of the I. O. O. F. Orphans' Home. By order of committee.

Rev. Ballinger, who was recently elected presiding elder of the Lima district, Auglaize conference, of the U. B. Church, has removed his family to Lima and is residing at 599 East Elm street. Rev. Ballinger was formerly pastor of the U. B. Church in this city.

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

HUNDREDS

Of Ministers and Their Wives Are Swarming the City in Attendance to the Synod.

First Session of the Synod Proper Opened Last Night With an Eloquent Sermon by the Moderator, Rev. William McKibben, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati—Business of the Meeting—Rev. Dr. Tappan Elected Moderator.

The city is overflowing with nearly attired gentlemen, whose appearance at a glance tells that they are ministers. Never has Lima seen so many of these intelligent, Christian men, with their wives and their daughters, as now.

Several hundred are already here and more are arriving daily, and will continue to until the Synod closes.

Market Street Presbyterian church was crowded last night when the Synod of the Presbyterian church of Ohio convened at 7:30 o'clock. The audience was composed of delegates, members of the church and citizens. The Rev. William McKibben, D. D., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, presided. He was assisted by Rev. A. M. Dawson, of Cincinnati; Rev. J. S. Edenburn, of Hamilton, and Dr. R. A. McKinley, of Steubenville.

After several selections by the choir and a congregational hymn, the annual sermon was delivered. This fell to the lot of the retiring moderator, Rev. Williams, D. D. He took for his text Second Kings 13, 14-19, and called attention to the advice given by Elijah, the prophet, to King Joseph. In part he said:

"This declaration of the prophet was the clarion note of battle all along the line. What we need to-day is not to limit the powers of Christ but to widen their scope. We should not permit ourselves as the hosts of God to be driven out of any field of useful research or labor for the good of humanity.

"It was a call not only for the renewal of the battle but a call to a battle in which the hand of Omnipotent God would guide and help. A picture of the church to-day, which renews the battle all along the line of conflict with evil of every form, depending upon the guidance of her prophets leaving to God the responsibility for following such leadership. Every step of every reformation was successful when the church took up the bow and arrow of God's truth and power, and shot the arrow in the name of the Lord.

"The world knows when the church seeks to cope with the world with human hands and merely human powers, but when the church draws the bow of divine power and sends the arrow of God's truth, backed by the supernatural power, her enemies are confused and put to rout.

"But it is a call, not only a renewal of the battle, but it is a call for the whole church to rally and use all the arrows God gives, and not to think of giving up the battle until all God's resources are exhausted. But the church is weak here. She has allowed the world to select the weapons by which the church is to smite the world. She ought to take the weapons that the world most despises. These will usually be found to be the most effective weapons of God.

"It is painful to hear the discussions of the day on 'How to Interest the Men in the Work of the Church' and How to Reach the Masses.' Better discuss how to reach the masses of our church members—the men on our boards of trustees and committees, until they shall have a word and a work for God and humanity as readily as they have for politics and business and social life, masses might be reached.

"Last of all it was a call to renewal of the conflict under these circumstances until the last enemy was destroyed. Joash failed in that he only smote thrice instead of six times. His faith and expectation was small. God calls upon the church to shoot the arrows that God gives her—shoot them all at His bidding and the victory shall be Christ's and ours."

Rev. McKibben is an eloquent speaker and was frequently applauded throughout. After a prayer the roll of the Synod was made.

The next thing on the program were the nominations for moderator. In an eloquent speech, Rev. R. A. McKinley, of Steubenville, presented the name of Rev. D. S. Tappen, D. D., of the Presbytery of Portsmouth. Rev. T. L. Hughes, of the Presbytery of Dayton, was nominated by the Rev. J. Edenburn, of Hamilton. The nominations were seconded and neat little speeches were made. The tellers appointed were Rev. John C. Holliday, of the Presbytery of Zanesville, and Charles Herron, of the Presbytery of Dayton. The vote was taken and resulted in Rev. Mr. Tappen receiving 111, while Mr. Hughes received 67. The former gentleman was declared as unanimously elected.

Dr. McKibben, in a speech punctuated with chosen words, stepped down and out of his office, while Dr. Tappen responded very feelingly and eloquently as he assumed his duties of moderator.

For temporary clerk Rev. Edward H. Moore, D. D., was chosen.

Dr. Tappen was then presented a gavel made from a piece of American oak and English yew.

Elder W. P. Bogardus, of Mt. Vernon, made the presentation that the two kinds of wood symbolized the union of friendliness between the mother country and the new. His speech was very much appreciated and he was loudly applauded at the close.

The chairman of the committee of arrangements, Rev. Mr. Thomson, reported special arrangements for the conduct of the Synod's business. This was adopted and the Synod adjourned.

COURT HOUSE.

Another Divorce Granted By Judge Robb, and a Mismated Pair Has Been Separated to Seek Other Mates.

Judge Robb and Cupid Are Right in the Push and a Easy Time is Expected in the Divorce Court—New Suits Filed—Marriage License—Real Estate Transfer—Notes.

Eli Obenour has been granted a divorce from his wife Carrie, who he claims does not like him any more and loves other men. They have lived together for several years, but at last their wedded career has become irksome and there no is longer a lover-like intimacy existing between them. 'Twere better far that they live apart, so Judge Robb thought, and he granted a decree of divorce.

Business continues to increase in the divorce court and by Christmas it is hoped that all those mismated will be separated and re-married again on Christ's natal day. Yet while the divorce docket is fast filling up, the marriage docket is overflowing. As long as this is the case, it is said that there will be divorces and as long as there is divorces there will be marriages.

Judge Robb and Cupid will always have a sort of an understanding between one another, and the mills of ye gods will grind slowly on.

NEW SUITS.

J. E. Cremean vs. W. H. Roush, executor, money.

T. B. Edwards vs. W. C. Harkins, transcript.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Harrison Reed, and Lula Kolter.

NOTES.

Judge Richie is out of the city.

Commissioners will convene the 22, inst.

Deputy Sheriff Michael Summers is busy man.

County jail has 15 boarders. The largest number had since Sheriff Bogert's term of office was 18.

Crabb,

The Detective,

Will

Have a special sale of Taffy all this week—Peanut Taffy 10 cents, and Taffy 7 cents a pound. Our famous LONDON WHITE and SATIN PUFF now on sale, by far the best Taffy made in the world.

Remember every time you patronize the Candy Palace, you will be striking a blow at the liquor league. The Candy Palace, 143 South Main street. 4t6

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Two thousand copies of THE NEWS will be given away every Saturday, thereby making it the best advertising medium in the city. tf

Round trip rides for single fare on street cars will be discontinued for this season after Wednesday the 12th inst. 4t6

Following is the temperature as furnished by H. F. Vortkamp: 8 a. m., 51; 9, 54; 10, 56; 11, 59; 12, 62; 1 p. m., 67; 2, 69.

I. O. O. F. NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the degree staff of Golden Gate Lodge No. 260, Wednesday evening at 7:30. All members of lodge to be present. J. P. Black. 5t2

Advertisers should not lose sight of the fact that THE NEWS will be placed in TWO THOUSAND additional homes Saturday. tf

Don't fail to read the want ads in THE NEWS.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

GO TO

THE CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

FOR

Pure Grape Brandy and Blackberry Wine

For Diarrhoea and Bowel Trouble. A positive cure.

GIVEN AWAY!

The management has decided, as an inducement to the patrons of the

ADVERTISING COLUMNS

of this paper, to circulate, in addition to our regular subscribers,

Two Thousand Copies Every Saturday. . . .

MOTHER'S LOVE

Saves Charles Camp, Arrested Yesterday Afternoon On the Charge of Disorderly Conduct, From Going to the Workhouse.

Another Pitiful Instance of Poverty and Ignorance Witnessed in Police Court This Morning—Stepfather Has His Wife's Son Arrested, But the Tears of the Mother Secures His Acquital—Police Court News.

One among the many pitiful instances of poverty was witnessed in police court this morning.

Yesterday afternoon Charles Camp was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct preferred by his stepfather, George Barber. The young man was arrested and this morning he appeared before His Honor and plead not guilty.

The mother was placed on the witness stand and told a pitiful tale of want and poverty. She said that her husband did whatever he could get to do, and that her son Charley lived with them, but would never aid them in buying anything for the family. She took in washings and worked from morning till night to keep their home, and, although her son had abused and cursed her because the victual did not suit him every day, she still loved him and would rather die before she would see him go away and never return. He would not work and help her maintain their hovel of a home, and was forever and anon quarreling with his stepfather. The result was that yesterday her husband drove Charley away from home and went to police headquarters where he swore to a warrant, charging him with striking his mother and trying to run things to suit himself in such a manner that the entire neighborhood was aroused and the residents thought that a murder was being committed. Mrs. Barber, whose appearance is synonimous with all that appertains to poverty and cares of life, acknowledged that Charley struck her slightly and burst into tears as she thought, perchance, of the days gone by, when her now incorrigible son was a little babe, pure and innocent, and how he used to throw his chubby, dimpled arms around her neck in childish glee and call her mamma. All this came back to her and the mother's love of old went out to that babe now grown into a man, and she beseeched the mayor to acquit her boy. The case was certainly an interesting one, and His Honor listened attentively. He dismissed the case and admonished the young man not to go back to the home of his stepfather, and told him to leave the city. This caused another outburst of tears from the broken-hearted mother. She could not bear to think that her boy was going away and pleaded to the mayor to allow him to remain. Mr. Prophet finally said that he could go and visit her but he must not eat or sleep in the household.

The loving mother and son had been reconciliated, and as they went down the stairway the former leaning on the arm of the latter, crying as though her heart would break, she enlisted the sympathy of all the habitues of the police station.

TWO DRUNKS.

Two forlorn drunks were arrested last evening and placed behind the bars. This morning Mayor Prophet fined them the usual amount. Both paid.

TAKES A VACATION.

Mayor Prophet took a vacation this afternoon and went mushrooming. He says he will not have to walk home, either.

Dr. Chase will extract your teeth without pain, and make you new ones that are guaranteed to fit. Office, Metropolitan block, northeast corner Main and North streets. Oct. 8 1m.

Many of Our Lady Friends

Have a mistaken idea about our stock of Dishes, in thinking they go for premiums only. There is a low cash price on every premium in our store; the quantity we buy enables us to make prices on Dinner-ware, China-ware, Lamps, etc., that deserve your careful attention. LIMA TEA CO. 7 1tf

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores in the shortest space of time. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main. tf

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

CARROLL & COONEY.

New Suits.

New Capes.

New . . Jackets.

CARROLL & . . . COONEY.

LADIES' SUITS, SKIRTS, WAISTS, and FUR COLLARETTES.

Every looker becomes a buyer here. Every garment has embodied in it the best style, the best workmanship, perfect fit, lowest price.

Feldmann & Co

209 and 211 N. Main St.

The entire stock of Children's Reefers, Waking Cloaks and Headwear is in.—Let us show you the many novelties.

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